# THE ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER,

## Teaching all his Scholars, of what age ſoever, the moſt eaſie, ſhort, and perfect order of diſtinct Reading, and true Writing our Engliſh-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or publiſhed by any.

**And further alſo, teacheth a direct Courſe, how any unskilfull perſon may eaſily both underſtand any hard Engliſh words, which they ſhall in the Scriptures, Sermons, or elſ-where hear or read: and alſo be made able to uſe the ſame aptly themſelves; and generally whatſoever is neceſſary to be known for the *Engliſh* Speech: So that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters unto the *Grammar-School*, for an *Apprentice*, or any other his private uſe, ſo far as concerneth *Engliſh*. And therefore is made not only for Children, though the firſt Book be meer childiſh for them, but alſo for all other, eſpecially for thoſe that are ignorant in the Latine Tongue.**

In the next Page the *School-Maſter* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all Beholders, ſetting forth ſome of the chief Commodities of his Profeſſion.

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Deviſed for thy ſake that wanteſt any part of this skill, by *Edward Coote* Maſter of the Free-ſchool in St. *Edmonds Bury*.

*Peruſed and approved by publick Authority, and now the 29 time Imprinted with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book added.*

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LONDON,
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## The School-master to his Profession.

*I Profesſe to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment, to underſtand the true reaſon of our Engliſh tongue, with great expedition and pleaſure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few dayes with great eaſe.*

*I undertake to teach my Scholars, that ſhall be trained up for any Grammar-School, that they ſhall never erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced; what eaſe and benefit it will bring unto School-maſters they beſt know; and the ſame proffer do I make to all other both men and women, that now for want thereof are aſhamed to write to their beſt friends; for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.*

*I aſſure all School-maſters of the Engliſh tongue, that they ſhall not onely teach their Scholars with great perfection, but alſo they ſhall with more eaſe and profit, and in ſhorter time teach an hundred Scholars, then before they could teach forty.*

*I hope by this plain and ſhort way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwiſe would have learned. And ſo more knowledg will be brought into this land, and more books bought then otherwiſe would have been.*

*I ſhall eaſe the poorer ſort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School, and in buying of many books.*

*Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, ſhall by me plainly ſee and underſtand thoſe things which they have thought hard.*

*I do teach the firſt part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.*

*By the practice thereunto adjoyned, all Learners ſhall ſo frame and tune their voices, as that they ſhall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of ſtyle in their Proſe or Verſe.*

*By the ſame practice children ſhall learn in a Catechiſm, the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civill behaviour.*

*I have made a part of a brief Chronology for practiſing of reading hard words, wherein thou ſhalt be much helped for the underſtanding of the* Bible *and other Hiſtories: and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors, both Greek and Latin lived, and when the principal Hiſtories in them were done. I have ſet down a Table conteining and teaching the true Writing, and underſtanding of any hard Engliſh word, borrowed from the Greek, Latin or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof by a plain Engliſh word: whereby the children ſhall be prepared for the underſtanding of thouſands of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-School, which alſo will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore, if thou underſtandeſt not any word in this Book, not before expounded, keep the Table. If I be generally received, I ſhall cauſe one uniform manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin tongue, ſo would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practiſed.*

*Finally, I have given thee ſuch examples for fair Writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou ſhouldeſt buy the like of any other (which thou ſhalt ſeldome find in* England*) they alone will coſt thee much more money then I aske thee for my whole Profeſſion.*

If thou deſireſt to be further ſatisfied for the performance of theſe things: read the *Preface:* where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt Book, which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

## *The Preface for directions to the Reader.*

OTher men in their writing (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a School; but I am inforced of necessity, to affect that plain rudeneſſe, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sorts are able to understand my purpose, & to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech to the unskilfull, which desire to make use of it for their own privat benefit, & to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others; Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly to thee; yea let me entreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease, & profit, & the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for 2 or 3 dayes, at the first, it may seem somewhat hard or strange unto thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: for if thou take but diligent pains in it but 4 dayes, thou shalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest, yea, thou shalt learn more of the English tongue, then any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in *England* knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better commendation, & profit then any other (not following this order) teacheth, & thou maist sit on thy Shop-boord, at thy looms, or at thy needle, & never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after thou hast once made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order or study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning & true use of any rule or word, and having none present to help thee, make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin until thou meetest with thy Minister or other learned Scholars, of whom thou maist enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter perteining to Grammar, or other such things, as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledg, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance like *Scoggins* Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumsimus*, for these dozen yeares, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book. First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be onely a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a teacher. And for the first, where I professe to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the learner, and therefore with greater speed then others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables, so in the first book, howsoever at the first sight they may seem common, as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it here set down, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in.

And

And I have begun with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they firſt learned, all other will follow with very little labour. Theſe ſyllables known, becauſe all words, be they never ſo long or hard be made of them, thou haſt nothing to learn but to divide them; for which I have laid down ſo eaſie & certain rules (believe me that have tried) as thou ſhalt never erre in any hard word: I doubt not but thine own experience ſhall find this to be true, and ſo my promiſe in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in this firſt Book, I have differed in writing many ſyllables from the uſual manner; yea, from my ſelf in the reſt of my Works, as *templ* without (e) and *tun* without (n) and *plum* not plume. My reaſon is, I have put there no more letters then are of abſolute neceſſity, when in the reſt I have followed cuſtome: yea often I write the word diverſly (if it be uſed differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the ſpeeches at the end of the 1.2,4,7, and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpoſe, which is to bring thee to preſent uſe of reading words of one ſyllable, which thou haſt learned to ſpell, and ſo thou maiſt have nothing in the ſecond Book to learn, but onely diviſion of words, and other hard Obſervations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margent (which I would have thee alwayes diligently read and mark) will make theſe things more plain unto thee.

Alſo, where I undertake to make thee write the true Orthography on any words truly pronounced, I muſt mean it of thoſe words whoſe writing is determined, for there are many, wherein the beſt Engliſh-men in this Land, are not agreed, as ſome write malicious deriving it from malice, others write it malitious, as from the Latin *malitioſus*. So ſome write German from the Latin, ſome Germain from the French. Neither do I deal with proper Names or ſtrange words of Art in ſeveral Sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unleſſe ſometimes on ſome ſpecial occaſion. I know ere this, thou thinkeſt that art a Teacher, to hear thou maiſt with more eaſe and profit teach an hundred ſcholars, then before forty: follow my advice, and I warrant thee ſucceſs. Let every one of thy Scholars, (for the beſt thou haſt ſhall learn that here, which he never knew, neither needeth he any other for Engliſh) provide and uſe theſe books, then divide thy ſcholars in 2,3, or 4 ſorts, as thy nnmber is, (for more thou needeſt not, although thou haſt an hundred ſcholars, and place ſo many of them as are neereſt, of like forwardneſſe, in one leſſon or form, as in Grammer ſchools, and ſo go through the whole nnmber, not making above 4 companies at the moſt: ſo that thou ſhalt have but ſome lectures to hear, if thou haſt an hundred ſcholars; whereas before thou hadſt forty lectures, though but forty ſcholars. Then when thou wouldſt hear any form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty or more together, hear two or three that thou moſt ſuſpecteſt, to be moſt negligent, or of dulleſt conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, ſentence or part, another the next, and ſo through, ſo that all do ſomewhat, & none know when or what ſhall be enquired of him; encourage the moſt diligent and tendereſt nature. And thus doubt not, but thou ſhalt do more good unto twenty in an hour, then before unto four in ſeveral leſſons. For by appoſing each other, as I have directed in the end of the ſecond book, emulation and fear of diſcredit, will make them envy who ſhal

excel;

excel; by this means alſo, every one in a higher form will be well able to help thoſe under him, and that without loſs of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing & ſweet tuning of the voice, I have given thee this help: I have added for proſe all ſorts of ſtile, both dialogue and other; and for Verſe, Pſalms, and other verſes of all the ſeveral ſorts uſual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any Engliſh. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt to all carefull Miniſters, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſometimes repair unto the Schools of ſuch Teachers, as are not Gramarians, to hear their children pronounce, and ſo help ſuch with their diſcretion, that deſire to uſe this book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling ſilly little children chance, which ſhould at firſt be moſt skilfully grounded, which is the onely cauſe of ſuch woful ignorance in ſo many men & women that cannot now write (without great error) one ſentence of true Engliſh: therefore let Parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradeſ-men, if thou deſireſt to be informed how to teach this Treatiſe, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the book, and as thy ſcholar is in ſaying his leſſon, mark what words he miſſeth, and them note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, & ſo until he be perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilfull. And let his fellows alſo remember them to appoſe him in their propoſitions. But, me thought, I heard thee ſay, that my reaſons have perſwaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canſt not move all their parents to be willing to beſtow ſo much mony, in a book at the firſt. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, & then they ſhall ſave much by the bargain; but they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then anſwer them, that a remedy is provided for them alſo, which is this; Firſt, the Printer upon ſight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book making the firſt part of my ſecond page, the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reaſon, for a child may by this treatiſe almoſt learn to ſpel perfectly in as little time, as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being firſt learned, being the ground-work of ſpelling, all the reſt of this work will be gotten with ſmall labour. Secondly, I have ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt book, that if the child ſhould tear out every leafe as faſt as he learneth, yet it ſhall not be greatly hurtful, for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reaſonable man, that this entrance in them prefixeth the manner how to underſtand the uſe of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over tedious.

*For the particular ordinary ſounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, eſpecially it being ſufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I ſo parlied and liſped unto thee, as that I hope thou underſtandeſt my purpoſe and ſingle heart for thy good, which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my courſe for the eaſie and ſpeedy attaining the learned language: an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profeſſion, ſo might it be rather expected from me then this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to* GOD.

Aabcdefghjiklmnopqrr
ſstuvwxyzꝛ.

AB CD EF G HJ K L MN O
PQRS T U W X Y Z.

Aabcdefghjiklmnopqr
ſstuvwxyz&.

ABCDEFGHJIKLMN
OPQRSTUVWXYZ.

*Aabcdefghjiklmnopq*
*rſstuvwxyz&.*

*ABCDEFGHJIKLM*
*NOPQRSTUVWXYZ.*

ſt fi fi ſh fl ſl ff ffi ffl ffi ffl.

ā ē ō ū

# The first Book of the English School-master.

## CHAP. I.

TEaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together, that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

| | a e i o u y |
|---|---|
| | Ab eb ib ob ub |
| | Ad ed id od ud |
| | Af ef if of uf |
| | Ag eg ig og ug |
| | Ah eh ** oh ** |
| | Al el il ol ul |
| | Am em im om um, |
| | An en in on un |
| | Ap ep ip op up |
| | Ar er ir or ur. |
| | At et it ot ut |
| { | Ak ck ik ok uk |
| { | Ac ec ic oc uc |
| { | As es is os us |
| { | Az ez iz oz uz |
| Diphthongs | Ai ei * oi * |
| Diphthongs | Ay ey * oy * |
| Diphthongs | Au eu * ou * |
| Diphthongs | Aw ew * ow * |
| | Ar er ir or ur |

If you doe ill fie on us all:
Ah it is so, he is my foe,
Wo be to me, if I do so.

| | a e i o u y |
|---|---|
| | Ba be bi bo bu |
| | Da de di do du |
| | Fa fe fi fo fu |
| | Ga ge gi go gu |
| | Ha he hi ho hu |
| | La le li lo lu |
| | Ma me mi mo mu |
| | Na ne ni no nu |
| | Pa pe pi po pu |
| | Ra re ri ro ru |
| | Ta te ti to tu |
| { | Ka ke ki ko ku } |
| { | Ca ce ci co cu } |
| { | Sa se si so su } |
| { | Za ze zi zo zu } |
| | Ja je ji jo ju |
| | Va ve vi vo vu |
| | Wa we wi wo wu |
| | Qua que qui quo qu u |

Up go on, O I see a py,
So it is, if I do lye
Wo is me, OI dy;
You see in me no lye to be.

The titles of the chapters must not taught the Schola but onely direct t Teacher.

When your Scho hath perfectly lea ed his letters, teac him to know his vowels, and after or three dayes wh he is skilful in th teach him to call the other letters c sonants, and so p ceed with the othe words of art, as th stand in the Marge never troubling hi memory with a ne word before he be perfect in the old. C, before a, o, u, lik put before e, o, i, l s, if no other letter come between. Now may you teac your Scholar, that can spell no word without a vowel. Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the v wel, and make him read these lines di stinctly.

## CHAP. II.

TEacheth to joyne the two former ſorts of ſyllables together, I mean (*ab* and *ba*) and ſo the reſt, with practice of reading the ſame ſorts of words of three letters. And here you ſee that this and every new Chapter doth ſo repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

re you may teach
ur ſcholars to call
ſe words ſyllables
d that ſo many
ters as we ſpell to-
ther, we call a ſyl-
ble, & you may re-
at the firſt two let-
s as oft as the ca-
city of a child ſhal
quire it. And for
e more pleaſure of
e child, I have uſed
ch ſyllables as are
ed for Engliſh
ords.

Ba bad ba bar bat bay,
Be bed be beg be bet
Bi bid bi bis bi bil bi bit
Bo bot bo bon bo bos boz boy
Bu bud buſ bus bu bulbu buc buz
Da dad dag day dam daw day.
De den det de dew,
Di did dig dim din dip.
Do dog dol dop doz dot dow.
Du dup dul du dun.
Fa fal fan far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fe fent few. Fi fil fin fir fit.
Fo fog foz fop fo foy. Fu ful fur.
Ga gad ga gay Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob gop got.
Gu gub gug gut gu gum gun gup gut.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew,
Hi hid him hi hip his hit.
Ho hod hog ho hom ho hot hop,
Hu huſ hug hul hu hum hu.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob lo lol lop los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul
Ma mad mam man ma map mas maw may.
Me meg men mes. Mi mil mi mis
Mo mod mos mow. Mu mul mum mur
Na nag nam na. Ne nel net ne new.

Ni nib nil nip, no nod noz not now
Nu num nun nut
Pa pan pas pat paw pay
Pe ped peg pen, pi pid pil pir
Po pod pot pu pul pur pus put
Ra rag ram ran rad rat raw ray
Re red raw. Ri rib rig rim rip.
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run.
Ta tap tar tar, te teg tel ten tow
Ti tib til tin tip tit, to tog tom top tos tow toy.
Tu tub tug tun tur
Ca cal cam can cap cat,
Ke ket key. Ki kid kis kit,
Co cob cod cog, co com cow coy,
Cu cud cuf cu cul cup cur cut.
Sa sad sag sam sa saw, se sel set
Si sip sir sit, so sob som sot sow,
Su sum su sup.
Ja jag jar jaw, je jet jew ju jud.
Ye yel yes yet.
Va van var vat, ve ver.
Wa wag wa wan was wat way
We wel wed wet
Wi wil win, wo wol wot.
Qua quaf quat, qui quil quib quit.

In this kind of wo
of one fillable we
onely (c) before (a
u,) & (k) before
& (y,i) and not oth
wise except in fain
words, as *C*, is for *C*
ly, *Kate* for *Kath*
*rine*, & in some pr
per names, as *Cis*
ther of *Saul*: but
uſe ſ before any vo
el, therefore hav
placed them as y
ſee,

Boy, goe thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag, fill him well, and ſee he be fat, and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam; if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him: and ſo God will vex me, and may let me go to hel, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

This ſpeech is ma
only of words taug
before, wh ere you a
not to obſerve the
ſenſe being frivolou
but only to teach d
ſtinct reading.

## CHAP. III.

SEtteth down onely all thoſe ſyllables that are of three letters, beginning with two conſonants.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bla ble bli blo blu | Cha che chi cho chu |
| Bra bre bri bro bru | Cla cle cli clo clu |

Here examine yo
ſcholars what conſ

Cra cre cri cro cru
Dra dre dri dro dru
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu
Fla fle fli flo flu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pra pre pri pro pru
Sca sce sci sco scu
Ska ske ski sko sku
Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squ
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Wha whe whi who whu
Wra wre wri wro wru

## CHAP. IV.

HEreare adjoyned the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab) & then teach them to read words made of those Syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words, that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have scholars in every Form say over some of that they have learned, and appose one another, as I have taught in the first chapter of the second Book.

Bla blab ble bled bles blew blit blis, blo blot
Bra brag brand bra bras brat bray
Bre bred bret brew, bri brim bro brow
Cha champ chap chas chat, che chew
Chi chil chip, cho chod chop chu chub
Cra crab crag cram, cre crew
Cri crib, cro crob, cros cro, cru crum
Dra drab dras drag dram draw dray
Dre dreg, dri drip; dro drum drop dru
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flay flat flaw flax fle fled
Fli flit flo flot flow flu flux
Fra frad, fre fret, fri frig fro frog, from frow.
Gla glad glas, gle glew, gli glib
Glo glos glow, glu glum glut
Gna gnat gnaw
Gra graf, gras gray, gri grig grin, gro gros
Kna knap knaw kni knit
Kno knor know, Knu knub knug

Pla

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow. Plu plum
Pra prat pray, Pre pres. Pri prig
* Sca scab scan scar.
Ske skeg skep skew. Ski skil skin skip
Sco scof scoft scul scum.
Sha shed shad shal. Sho shel shew.
Sla slab slay sle slew.
Sli slid slip slit. Slo slop slow, slu slat.
Sme smel smit smit. Smo smot. Smu smut,
Sna snag snap snip. Sni snip. Sno snow. Snu snut
Spa span spar. Spe sped spel spew
Spi spil spin spit. Spo Spot. Spu spar.
Sta stat stag star stay. Ste steam.
Sti stif stu stir, Sto stod stow. Stu stub stuf stur
Swa swad swag swan swap sway. Swe swel.
Swi swig swim swit.
Tha than that thaw. The them then they.
Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus.
Tra trap tray. Tre trey. Tri trim trip.
Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus.
Twi twig (whom
Wha what. Whe when whey. Whi whip. Who whol
Wra wrap. Wre wren. Wri wrig writ. Wro wrot.
Squa squab squad squat. Squi squib

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staffe, that had a knot on the end, and hit me a clap on the scull, and a crosse-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glasse my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so grosse, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

## CHAP. V.

SEtteth down first all syllables of four letters, beginning with three consonants. Secondly, joyneth them like the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Dipthongs.

Scra scre scri scro scru | Stra stre stri stro stru.
Skra skre skri skro skru | Spla sple spli splo splu.
Scla scle scli sclo sclu. | Spra spre spri spro spru.
Skla skle skli sklo sklu | Thra thre thri thro thru
Shla shle shli shlo shlu | Thwa thwe thwi thwo
Shra shre shri shro shru | thwu

Apposе your scholar in these as I wished you in the third chap for the same purpose the first of these is ever(ſ)or(ch.)

Scra scrap scrat scret scri scro scrub. (shrug.
Shra shrap shre shred shrew, shri shrig shrill, shru shrub
Stra strag strau stray, stre stres, stri strot stroy.
Spla splat spli split
Spra spat, spre spred, spri sprig.
Thra thral. thro throt thru thrum.

Make your scholar know perfectly these dipthongs, & use him to spel the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Af ail tail quail, ſtai ſtaid, brai braid twain wai waiſt,
Bra braw braul ſcraul law laud.
Toi toil, boi boil ſpoil, Joi join coin hoi hois.
Ou our your out ſtout ſour ſoul ſcoul cloud hou hois.
Fæ fæd blæd, ſhæ ſhæp fæ fæl hæl quæn,
Bo bo book look hook ſtood good ſoul howl ſtool.

## CHAP. IV.

TEaching all syllables of three letters that can end any word of two consonants.

The former chapters do fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call terminations; therefore here I am inforced to use syllables that are not words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl | Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs | Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Ach ech ich och uch | Als els ils ols uls
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl | Alt elt ilt olt ult
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl | Amb emb imb omb umb
Ang eng ing ong ung | Amp emp imp omp ump
Ads eds ids ods uds | Ams ems ims oms ums
Aif eif iif oif uif | And end ind ond und
Ald eld ild old uld | Ang eng ing ong ung
Alk elk ilk olk ulk | Ank enk ink onk unk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm | Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt
Apl epl ipl opl upl,
Aps eps ips ops ups
Apt ept ipt opt upt.
Arb erb irb orb urb force
Ard erd ird ord urd with
Arf erf irf orf urf re,
Arg erg irg org urg
Ark erk irk ork urk
Arm erm irm orm urm
Arn ern irn orn urn.

Arp erp irp orp urp
Ars ers irs ors urs
Art ert irt ort urt
Aſh eſh iſh oſh uſh
Aſk eſk iſk oſk uſk
Aſl eſl iſl oſl uſl
Aſp eſp iſp oſp uſp
Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt
Ath eth ith oth uth
Atl etl itl otl utl
Ats ets its ots uts

## CHAP. VII.

ADjoyneth the ſyllables of the former Chapters with the firſt of the firſt Chapters, and others that begin ſyllables with ſuch practice of reading.

Ba bab bibl. Ga gad gadl wrabl ſcrabl.
Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, dri dribl ſcri ſcribl.
Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, hob hobl.
Hu hub hubl, ſku ſkub ſkubl.
Cra crab cras, dra drab dras, ſka ſkabs
We web webs, Ri rib ribs.
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs, tu tub tubs.
Ri rich rich, whi which. Mu uch much, ſu ſuch
La lad lads, ſha ſhad ſhads, ſquads. Be ben beds peds.
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
Ba baſ baſil ſnaſl.
Ha haſ haſt. De deſ deſt cleſt.
Gi giſ giſt liſt riſt, ſi ſiſt cliſt
Lo loſ loſt ſoft.
La laugh. Hi high nigh.
Da dag dagl wragl dragl ſkragl.
Gi gigl, wri wrig wrigl.
Go gog gogl.
Ba bal bald. ſca ſcal ſcald. Be bel held geld.
Gi gil gild, mil mild, child wild.

You may ſometime ſpell this way, if the word will be more eaſie, which eſpecially when the word endeth in (*gh*, *ch*, or *ſh*,) for then they cannot eaſily be divided.

Ca cal calf half ralf.
Pe pel pelt ſelf ſhelf twelf. Gu gul gulf.
Bi bal balk chalk walk ſtalk.
Mi mil milk ſilk. Po pol polk. Hu hul hulk.
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fi film, Hol holm.
Fa fal faln. Sto ſtol ſtoln, ſwo ſwoln.
Sca ſcal ſcalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.
Fa fal falt. Sha ſhalt. Be bel belt ſelt melt ſmelt,
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt ſpilt.
After (m) we uſe to give little or no ſound to (b). La lam lamp. Kem kemb, Com Comb. Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp damp lamp cramp ſtamp. Shi ſhim ſhimp
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju jum jump cump ſtump
Da dam dams ſtamps. Ste ſtem ſtems. Plu plum plums
Da dan daun daunc faunc jaunc launc chaunc.
Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quinc finc. Du oun ouns.
Ba ban band, land ſand wand. Be ben lend ſpend ſend,
Fi fin find blind wind, bo bond, Ho hound bound round
Ha han hang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtring
Po pon pong ſtrong wrong. Du dun dung
Ba banbank rank blank ſtank frank ſhank
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink, Mon monk
Pa pan pant plant, gra gaunt haunt
Be ben bent lent ment rent went ſhent ſpent.
Di din dint mint ſtint hint ſplint
Fo ſon font wont, Hu hun hunt lunt blunt.
Da dap dapl grapl gripl
Co cou coupl
Ca cap carp raps traps chaps, Hi hip hips lips quips,
So ſod ſops tops chops drops ſtrops
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt ſtrapt, Ke ker kept
Di dip dipt ript ſipt tipt skipt tript ſtript
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt, ſu ſup ſupt
He her herb, ca curb
Ca car card gard lard guard ward yard
Be ber bird, Gi gir gird, Lo lord word
Ca car carf dwarf ſcarf wharf, Tu turf turf.
Ba bar barg larg, charg, Me ber berg
Di dir dirg, Go gor gorg, ſu ſur ſurg ſparg.

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark ſpark
Wo woꝛ woꝛk. Lu lur lurk
Ba bar barm ſarm harm warm charm ſwarm
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woꝛ woꝛm ſtoꝛm
Ba bar barn warn yarn, fir firn quirn ſtirn
Bo boꝛ boꝛn coꝛn toꝛn, bu bur burn turn ſpurn
Ca car carp harp warp ſharp
Ver vers. Woꝛ woꝛs. Cu cur curs.
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart ſwart
Da aſh daſh laſh, ra raſh gna gnaſh
Di dir dirt. Foꝛt ſoꝛt ſhoꝛt, hu hur hurt
Fre freſh. Fi iſh fiſh
*Gu guſh ruſh bluſh bꝛuſh cruſh puſh tuſh
Ca caſk maſk taſk. Des deſk, Hu huſ huſk muſk
Fri frir friſt wꝛiſt. Mu mus muſt ruſt
Ga gas gaſp haſp caſp waſp. Ri ris riſks criſks
Ca caſt haſt laſt laſt waſt taſt vaſt chaſt
Be bes beſt, je jeſt reſt neſt weſt yeſt cheſt wꝛeſt
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt, co cos coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt
Ra rat ratl. Ke ket ketl. Ti tit titl ſpitl. Ru rut rutl
Ba ath bath, fa faith hath laith ſaith wꝛath
Wi ith with. Mo oth moth mouth ſouth ſlouth
Thꝛu thꝛuſt, thꝛa thꝛaſh, thꝛe thꝛeſh, thꝛo thꝛong
Tha thwait thwaits.

*The reaſon of this difference I ſhewed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
Both bridle and ſaddle, and child in the cradle.
(But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold)
My coin is but ſmall, find it who ſhall.
For I know this my ſelf, it is all but pelf.
Both Cow and Calf; you know not yet half,
She doth yield me milk, her skin ſoft as ſilk.
I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was geſt.
With a pot of good drink, full to the Brink.
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus much in haſte may ſerve for a taſte,
And ſo I muſt end, no vain word to ſpend.

## CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending firſt in three, then in four conſonants; containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practice for reading the ſame.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Ey eight he height weight. Si ſight bright
Bou bought ought fought wrought ſought
Ru rug rugle rugles
Bel belch welch. Fi fil filch milch pilch
Am amb ambl bramble. Scre ſcremb. Ni nimb wimble
Fu fum fumbl ſtumbl. Ni nim nimph
Am amp ampl ſcrampl crampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps.
Ba blanch branch panch. Ben bench, wri wrinch
Ca can candl handl. Spren ſprendl
Ma man mantl. Spran ſprantl. Grun gruntl.
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep dept
Ca cam camp campt ſtampt. Tem tempt ſtum ſtump
Ci kin kindl ſpindl. Bu bun bundl
An ankl, Wri wrinkl ſprinkl. An uncl.
Man mangl tangl wrangl. Mi mingl ſingl
Ga gar garb garbl marbl. werbl. Cu cur curdl
Ci circ circle
Fa far fardl. Gir girdl. Hu hur hurdl
Gar gargl. Pa pur purpl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirtl
Tu turtl. Wo wor world, cu cur curld
Ca caſt caſtl. Wra wraſtle. Thi thiſtl. Ju jugl
Da daſh daſht laſht waſht. Pu puſh puſht ruſht
As ask askt. Cla claſp claſpt
Ca catch watch ſcratch. It itch witch.

(a) here many put (au) We may put (a) before (u) not pronounced.

Words ending in four conſonants moſt of them being the plural number.

Len length ſtrength. Eight weight weights. (worlds
Hand handl handls. Spin ſpindls hurdls girdls. Turtles.

As

As I went thorow the Caſtle-yard, I did chance to ſtumble in a queach of brambles, ſo as I did ſcratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I ſought how I might wraſtle out; but I daſht my hands into a bundle of thiſtles, till at the length by ſtrength of mine arms & legs I wrought my ſelf out; but did catch a cough, and caught a wrinch in mine ancle, and a ſcratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whileſt I am in this world, how to wraſtle with ſuch as are too ſtrong and full of might for me.

*The end of the firſt Book.*

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# The Second Book of the Engliſh School-maſter.

Wherein is taught plain and eaſie rules how to divide truly, and certainly any long and hard words of many ſyllables, with rules for the true writing of any word.

## CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are ſet down the words of Art uſed in this Treatiſe, with other neceſſary rules and obſervations eſpecially words of one ſyllable, both for true writing and reading.

I divide your ſyllables for you, until you have rules of diviſion, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for ſuch deſcriptions as are fit for children. I make (h) a letter for plainneſſe which exactly is none but a note of breathing.

Maſter.

DO you think your ſelfe ſuf-fi-ci-ent-ly in-ſtruct-ed to ſpel and read di-ſtinctly any word of one ſyllable that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and eaſie diviſion of any word of many ſyllables?

Schol. Sir, I do not well underſtand what you mean by a ſyllable:

Ma. A ſyl-la-ble is a perfect ſound made of ſo many letters as we ſpell together, as in di-vi-ſi-on you ſee are four ſyl-la-bles.

Schol. How many letters be in a ſyllable?

Ma. Any num-ber un-der nine, As I do ſay that Welch Knight brought ſtrength.

Schol. What letters make a ſyllable?

Ma. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny, e-vil, i-dol, o-ver-tur-neth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two vowels together in one syllable: what shall I do with them?

Dipthong *Teach, that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound is called a dipthong. *For when one is little sounded, I call them improper dipthongs. Ae, Oe, in Latine words, make a dipthong.

Ma. You must then call them a *Dipthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Dipthong?

Ma. No; none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou. ee; as in say, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought good, feed. Which when you find, you must join together, except in some proper names; as in Beer-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el, so in see-eth, a-gree-ing, & in such words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no dip-thongs, and therefore may not be joined.

Schol. Yet do I find ja, je, ji, jo, ju, va, ve, vi, vo, joined together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas, value, verily visit, vow, I pray you are they then no dipthongs?

Ma. No; for i and v, joined with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah, Vul-ture.

Consonants

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Ma. I mean all the other letters except the vowels, which can spell nothing without some of the vowels, as take (e) out of strength, strngth, will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir (y) did even now spell a word, yet is it none of the vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) did even now spell a word, yet is it none of the vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel, but when they be consonants they differ: for (y) is also a consonant when it is joined in the beginning of a syllable, with the vowel, as in yet, you; so jet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end which is not sounded?

(e) not sounded.

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is, to draw the syllable long: as he is made, mad.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide,
Spare the spar. Be-ware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed,
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.
He hid the Ore hide.
It is a mile to the mill.
A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the door.
Tos the Bal, tose the Wool.
You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

In this secon when (e) is long it is com monly double and made a dipthong.

Make your scholars very perfect in these, and the you may try them in oth the like.

Schol. What is the second use?

Ma. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder then you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Ma. Yes, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set down afterward, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you better able to use them.

Letters not pronounced.

## CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Master IF you diligently observe these things, you cannot erre in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables: which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest or hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor back-

ward,

ward. And I never yet heard that any such rules have bẽn yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work?

Ma. Briefly it is this; Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels: and above seven syllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words, you, have, brief, are more vowels then syllables.

Ma. It is well observed, therefore you must know ỹ you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Ma. Three, the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have found (i) in chief, not the last (e) in many of them.

Schol. What is the second exception?

Ma. The second is that if there be a Dipthong as in may your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your.

Ma. No, for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable, is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Ma. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, all-wayes, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) alwayes is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, quean, quick, and sometime after (g) as in Gualter, language, otherwise never, unlesse we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Hea-ven e-ven, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them.

## CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly, the longest and hardest English word that you shall find.

Schol.

Schol. I Have already with eaſe and certainty learned to know how many ſyllables are in a word ſo ſoon as I ſée it, yet I know not how to divide them truly.

*Ma.* Mark then theſe rules following, and thou ſhalt never fail. The firſt is, if you have two vowels come together, both fully pronounced, and no dipthong, you muſt put the former of them in the former ſyllable, and the latter of them in the ſyllable following; as in try-al, mu-tu-al, ſaying, tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewiſe when the ſame conſonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ceſ-ſity, &c. Except when they are needleſly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whipps, craggs, for plums, hils, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

*Ma.* When naming a thing we ſpeak of more then one, as one whip, we call it the ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, becauſe it ſpeaketh of more then one.

Schol. But what ſhall I do, when I find one conſonant betwixt two vowels?

Ma. a You muſt put the Conſonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-ſed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Ma. When two ſeveral words which we call ſimple words are joyned together, as in ſave-guard two ſyllables; not ſa-ve-guard three ſyllables; becauſe b it is made or compounded of two ſeveral words, ſave and guard: ſo where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-neſs, wiſe-ly, where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition onely, and ſignifie nothing, as c neſs in lameneſs, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: alſo (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or-cits, the reaſon is, (becauſe (x) hath the ſound of d two conſonants, (c and s) cannot begin a ſyllable.)

Schol. What if there come two others conſonants betwixt two vowels?

a For the latter ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel. Double conſonants, The plural number. I will now leave dividing thoſe ſyllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring ſcholars to preſent practice. One Conſonant.

a becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

b We call that ſimple, that is not compounded.

c The ſimple will keep the ſame letters as when he was ſimple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double conſonant. Two conſonants.

Ma.

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One Conſonant. a becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Ma. When two ſeveral words which we call ſimple words are joyned together, as in ſave-guard two ſyllables; not ſa-ve-guard three ſyllables; becauſe b it is made or compounded of two ſeveral words, ſave and guard: ſo where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-neſs, wiſe-ly, where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition onely, and ſignifie nothing, as c neſs in lameneſs, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: alſo (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or-ci-ſts, the reaſon is, (becauſe (x) hath the ſound of d two conſonants, (c and s) cannot begin a ſyllable.)

b. We call that ſimple, that is not compounded.

c The ſimple will keep the ſame letters as when he was ſimple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double conſonant.

Two conſonants.

Schol. What if there come two others conſonants betwixt two vowels?

Ma.

Ma. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joined, for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Ma. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example, as blesse, crew, lap, creep, draw, dwel, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snuff, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twaine, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now give examples, how these may be joyned in words of mo syllables.

Ma. Mark then diligently there, restore, not thus, restore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-fraine, ex-e-cra-ble, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dome, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the middest of a word?

Ma. Yea, altogether: for, as many consonants as can, must be joyned, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joyned?

Ma. They are all set down in the beginning of the fift Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainnesse sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have any ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, salt, spring, thral, thwart.

Schol.

Sch. Give an example for dividing of these words, wherein many consonants come together.

Ma. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-strain, you must not say co-nstrain, or conſ-traine,, or conſt-raine, or constr-aine, but con-straine, because (nſ) cannot begin a syllable (str) can, therefore it must begin it; so im-ploy, King-dome, de-structi-on, ac-knowledge, transſ-gresſe, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every consonant must go to this syllable rather than that. But still look, as before, that some compound words must be markt, as misſ-like, disſ-like, transſ-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, misslike, di-slike, tran-spose as ye have learned, because in composition every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But, Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: speak-ing, strength-en-ing, otherwise then you have taught. Object.

Ma. I know it well: yet because if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needless oppression on children's memories) & that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word: therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you, by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and with judgment, any English word that can be laid before you. Answ.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of years able to discerne, yet many will not easily beleeve that little children can conceive them, and make use of them; and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Ma. But experience hath taught the contrary; for a child of an ordinary capacity, will, and hath easily conceived these rules; being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of Art here used are not above eight in all; the most of them I would have the child learn, while he is learning to spell, in the first book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rules

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable successe: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion doe reject them, before he hath made tryal upon some ordinary wits: but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and other observations for true writing: if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to contain and use: yet let him learn to read them all: For if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no, nor some of the former, yet while he reads them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible? yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnesse sake, than otherwise I might: knowing that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers, yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

## CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules: mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word, of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beside that, it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters: I pray which are they?

Ma. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the Vowels goe before: as au eu iu ou, ac ic oc uc, ag vg; so in ug, ig; as in hau have, leu leve, lou love; so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive; so c without e is sounded like k, as in accord; but with e like s, as in place, race; so lic, lice, truc, truce; also ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge, so hang, strange, st ing, fringe, so larg large; in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age,

Here (v) with (e) hath the sound of a consonant. And (ce) as (se) And when short words end in (c) we use to adde (k)

age, hug, huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg, crudg. So it is also when e, i, or o come before g, as leg, ledg, rig, ridg, log, lodg, which vowels before g, are never long, except in leig, seig, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have used e in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Ma. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome, (as they say) for * beauty than of necessity; as after i, but not after y, as in bie by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, yarre, chaffe, sonne, whereas the learned language neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latin say, mel, as, ros, we mel, asse, rosse. And sometimes we use not e when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall, yet we use as longer without e, then asse with it, yet sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllable long, for difference sake, principally, if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as saddl; but it is both unusual and needlesse to write bibbl, childd, to make them differ from bible and childe. And some pronounce these words blind, find, bind, short, others blinde, finde, binde, with e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hang with e thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding, as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e would sound like fringe, hinge, as swing him in a rope, swinge him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, frindge, as some think, as the former examples shew, as these words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

* Especially after *i* and *u*, as in *espie*, *argue*.

Whereas some would make such words as *able* two syllables, and that (e) in the end makes (bl) to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be custome without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and easie, both for our own

Countrey Learners, and for strangers, that certain Rules were known and practised, (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which we have, then to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customes in the rest.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e) either not at all or but little pronounced.

The Joyning of these kinde of vowels may be called improper Dipthongs, becaus one of them is little heard.

Mast. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced when (ea or oa) come together; as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, roat, boat. Where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, Beast, best, breast, brest, goad, god, coast, cost, as if you witte, brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare, yeere, yere is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture; and in forreign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-a, Boaz.

(e) (i) (e) is not pronounced in George, Trueth.

(i) in shield, field, priest, chief, brief, shrieve, grieve, siege, Maist. Maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marveil, reliefe, grief, brief, adiew, interfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o) (u) (o) in people, bloud, floud, yeoman, jeopardy.

(u) in guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue.

(b) (c) (b) in lamb, comb, thumb debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c) in backe, packe, decke, pecke, licke, sticke, rocke, knock, hucke, lucke. And all alike, for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these, as well as (c)?

Mast. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long, as in bake, cake, seeke, speake, like, looke, duke: yet these that we make short, the Latines make ỹ same sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say lack, neck, dick, sick, hock, duck

(g) in

(g) In signe, resigne, ensigne, flegme, raign, soveraigne, Gascoign. (g)

(h) In Christ, myrrh, Ghost, John, whole, scholar, Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, Chrystal, Rhene, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in forreign proper names, as Thomas, Achiah, Chinah Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus; so these that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning seldome, as Archangel, therefore commonly called Arkangel. (h)

(gh) Comming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site, but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully, others not at all: as some say plough, slough, bough, others plou, slou, bou; thereupon some write burrough, some burrow, but truest is both to write and pronounce them. (gh)

(n) In solemn hymn. (n)

(p) In Psalm, receipt, accompt. (p)

(s) In Isle. (s)

(t) Is alwayes written, but little sounded before ch, when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much; in which, custome hath prevailed against rules. But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then t is not written, as in arch, reproach, couch, belch, bench, &c. (t)

Here again observe that custome hath prevailed against reason, else why should a be written in boar, boat, rather then dore, dote, or in fruit rather then in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you shall finde all that may breed doubt set down in the Table at the end of the Book, where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall arise, and not onely for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

In such rules of writing, you must not only understand the first original word, but all derivations rising from them.

Schol. You told me you would observe somthing more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Ma. Well remembred: it is this, words ending in es are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular by adding s; for where it is needfull to use e in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to use es in the plural

Note, that e long sounded not in *sc.* nor *se.* is alwayes written with e. Words of the plural numbe

plural, as in jewels, engines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in w put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Therefore you shall finde hands, things, words, more usual in the exacteſt writers, then handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both wayes be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writing them being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needles, though usual, unleſſe it be sometime for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the Latine word *Sons*.

*S.* Are there then never more syllables in the plural number then in the singular?

*Ma.* Yea sometime, as when the singular number endeth ce, ch, ge, dg, ſe, or ſh; as in graces, places, Churches, cages, hedges, noſes, fiſhes, and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a Veſſel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calfe, whoſe plurals are wives, knives, calves.

*S.* Do all words of the plural number end in es?

M. No, for we may say lice mice men brethren, oxen teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and plural are both one, as one ſheep, ten ſheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

## CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all obſervations that are neceſſary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

e and o.

*S.* What is the firſt thing next to be learned?

Ma. You ſhall finde some words written with e and o ſingle, when they ſhould be written with the dipthongs ee, oo, as he be me ſhe do mother, for hee bee mee dooe, &c. but * as thee, when we ſpeak unto one, and the otherwiſe, and ſo muſt their pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is uſed only in words borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Phyſick Prophet Philip Phenice, for the reſt look the Table. Thirdly, some letters, beſide thoſe before mentioned, have, not alwayes one and the ſame ſound, as th is commonly

* Which Grãmarians call the ſecond perſon.

ph.

ſounded

sounded as in these words, thank, thief, third, throat, thump except in these words following, that, fatham, the, them, then, there, thair, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus; and in words of more then one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing; as father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, seething.

th Like (θ) the Greek (th) which onely Scholars understand.

Also g when e or i follow, brings great harduesse to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, most often sounded, as je, in * agent, George, gentle, gentile; except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgenness, geldy gnew, gnaw, geran, vinegar finger, hanger, hunger, eger, sugar, And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, gigle, gild, gunky, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, ginton give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangest, hanging. Some men think that these few words might be thus differently written, a childs gig, a Scottish jig, a gil of a fish, and a jil of wine, but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable, therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is alwayes written with g, and write je alwayes with j, saving in these words that you shall finde writ with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written, as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men hath received them by tradition, otherwise why should Jermine be written otherwise then the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather then Gesse? and this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea, I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

gi and ge,

* The first sort are sounded like the Latine (g) the other like Greek (γ)

Moreover ti before on is pronounced as si, as in redemption, except x or s go before t, as question, adultion, mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in Patience, Ægyptian, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i, as ting be added to pity, or est to lofty, it is pitying, loftiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing

plural, as in jewels, engines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in w put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Therefore you shall finde hands, things, words, more usual in the exactest writers, then handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both wayes be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writing them being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needles, though usual, unlesse it be sometime for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the Latine word *Sons*.

*S.* Are there then never more syllables in the plural number then in the singular?

*Ma.* Yea sometime, as when the singular number endeth ce, ch, ge, dg, se, or sh; as in graces, places, Churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes, and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a Vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

*S.* Do all words of the plural number end in es?

M. No, for we may say lice mice men brethren, oxen teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and plural are both one, as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

## CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

e and o.

*S.* What is the first thing next to be learned?

Ma. You shall finde some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee dooe, &c. but * as thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise, and so must their pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used only in words borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick Prophet Philip Phenice, for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned, have not alwayes one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded

* Which Grãmarians call the second person:

ph.

sounded as in these words, thank, thief, third, throat, thump except in these words following, that, fatham, the, them, then, there, thair, these, brothel, furtheſt, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus; and in words of more then one ſyllable ending in ther, thed, theth, theſt, thing; as father, breathed, breatheſt, fartheſt, ſeething.

th Like (θ) the Greek (th) which onely Scholars underſtand.

Alſo g when e or i follow, brings great hardneſſe to our learners and ſtrangers, being diverſly ſounded, moſt often ſounded, as je, in * agent, George, gentle, gentile; except in theſe words, together, get, bragged, target, burgenneſs, geld, gnew, gnaw, geran, vinegar, finger, hanger, hunger, eger, ſugar, And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the ſound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeſt, hanging. Some men think that theſe few words might be thus differently written, a childs gig, a Scottiſh jig, a gil of a fiſh, and a jil of wine, but our Engliſh tongue will hardly bear ji in one ſyllable, therefore to be ſure when to write g, and when j, know that the ſound gi ſo always written with g, and write je always with j, ſaving in theſe words that you ſhall finde writ with g in the Table. But our Engliſh proper names are written, as it pleaſeth the Painter, or as men hath received them by tradition, otherwiſe why ſhould Jermine be written otherwiſe then the firſt ſyllable in Germain? or Jeſſe rather then Geſſe? and this I take to be the reaſon why Gifford is diverſly pronounced and made two different names, which is moſt like to be at the firſt but one; yea, I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

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Moreover ti before on is pronounced as ſi, as in redemption, except ſ or x go before t, as queſtion, aduſtion, mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in Patience, Ægyptian, except when a ſyllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or eſt to lofty, it is pitying, loftieſt.

But the hardeſt thing in our Engliſh tongue for true

writing

ce, ſc, ci, ſi, writing is to diſcern when to write ce or ſe, ci or ſi, or both, as in ſcience, therefore many words that are meerly English are almoſt left indifferent, as ſome write fauſſet, ſome fauſet, others faucet, ſo pincer, or pinſers, bullace or bullaſſe, ſome bullois, ciſſers, or ciſers, but exactly it is ſciſſers. But becauſe the moſt are written with ſ, as ſeat, ſerve, ſide, ſick, &c. therefore you muſt write ſ before n and i, except with thoſe words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or compoſition: as if you know how to write cite, you muſt ſo write incite, citation, incitation, and ſo in other. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are uſually written with c, ſo it is after a in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in caſe, baſe, chaſe, or when ſ is ſounded like z, as amaſe, words beginning with trans, be alwayes written with ſ, and circum with c, as transfer, circumſtance; for other exceptions ſee the Table.

That is, by adding ſomthing to the begining or end.

(ſ) often like z as in Brazier.

Ci, ſi, ti, xi, But to know when to write ci, ſi, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci and xi, are ſelvome, as ſuſpicion, complexion; ſi more often, as in thoſe that end in caſion, ceſſion, onſion, curſion, ſeſſion, ſenſion, greſion, henſion, feſion, miſſion, paſſion, preſſion, puſion, riſion, feſſion, ſwaſion, verſion, viſion, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

*S*, What is there to be obſerved?

Ma. That divers other words of the ſame pronunciation by changing their ſignification, change alſo their writting. as the Raign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain falleth.

Diverſe writing of the ſame ſound.

Two men came to me, their minds are there.
Wait on men, and ſell it by weight.
Nay not ſo, the horſe doth neigh.
The *Sun* ſhineth, my ſon cryeth.
Stand ſtill here, that you may hear.
A true Prophet bringeth much profit.
I heard that which was hard.
This Mil-wright cannot write.
Some men have a great ſum of money.

o before m or n. The proper names written *Some* or *Soam*. Sometimes we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, cuſtome, ſome, ſons, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (s) sometimes like (z) as we use this use: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah. The same writing of divers sound.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, or broun but especially in the end of a word. Yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus: nou, hou, that so to make a difference betwæn these words to bow a bow, or sow for the sow, we might write to bou a bow, to sow for the sou, and so out and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sound in words differing in signification, as the * heart of the Hart panteth. The same writing in a diverse sense.

A fowle can fly over a foule way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right eare: Eare thy land, for an eare of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May. * Which some write heart

Sometimes a word is diversly written, and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, informe, or entent, enforme, so bottel, bottle; yerke, or jerke, Jaile or Gaole. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tansie, or money, journey, tansey. So words ending in (or) short may be indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour, except for, nor, dor, abhor. Divers sounds & writings in the same sense

Further you must mark, that words of moe than one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written w̃ (ous) as glorious, frivolous, but words of one syllable with us, as trus or truss (or) (like *que*)

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publick, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one, so (Rhetorick) because we say Rhetorician. When you have a word derived of a Latine word which endeth in (*cus*) write lick, as in publick from *publicus*: but when in a word that is derived from a Latine word ending in *quus* write *que*, as oblique, from *obliquus*: but tasfique, with *que*, because it is French.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the vowel, whereon almost so many men, so many minds: some will have it before certaine letters, others when it commeth in a dipthong: but more reason they have which write it when

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharpe, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall finde in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although otherwhere I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custome.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalme, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Ma. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a scholar. The answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they joyn consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason*, *Ptolomey*, *Rhodus*, *Ctenes*, signifying the four fore-teeth: *pnuma* a spirit, or breath, *onicus* bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names and Latine words that are not usual in English, as *fons*, *aruns falx*, *arx*: in proper names, alz, anz, aiz, &c. Thus *alb*, is of the Latines: we use also in Latine *Stlata*, not used in English, we use also contract words in English, as hangd for hanged.

S. Have I now no more to observe for right reading?

Accent usually omitted in our English prints.

Ma. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as an incense to incense, where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also, those which we do call * points or stayes in writting, as this mark (,) like to a smal half Moon noteth a smal stay, two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay & one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus () as teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

* The points are thus called
(,) a Comma,
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Interrogation.
() a Parenthesis.

You must also know ỹ short kind of writting used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for m, or n, as mā for man, cō for con, ỹ for the, ẏ for that, ỹ for thou, ẅ for what, &c.

Called brevi-ations.

&c. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next words begin with a vowel, as th'intent for the intent, which exactly should be written thus * th'intent.

* Called *apostrophe's*.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call Great Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

Capital letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never misse in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Ma. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take hèd, not of of these onely, but of any like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on ỹ hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knet for knit, bredg, for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griffe for graffe, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, aferd for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for halfe, sample, for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, cerchar for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster, for sir, and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So doe they commonly put (f) for (v) as feale for veale.

And a noxe a nasse, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an oxe, asse, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

We use to put (n) to the word, as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowel, to avoid a gaping sound.

Take hèd also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Ma. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar termes, and not corrupting of words, as ỹ northern man writing to his private neigh-

Peculiar termes.

bour may say, My lath standeth nèer the Kirk-garth, for my barne standeth nèer the Church-yard. But if he should write publiquely, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Ma. Nothing at all (if you be throughly perfect in this & I have taught you) unlesse it be want of more practis, which (although this you have learned, will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word though you have never any other teacher) yet for your more chèrfull proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master, until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose & verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellows, to sée how we can remember some of these things taught.

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## CHAP. VIII.

Here is set down an order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to appose one another.

When your scholars first learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answer: When your scholars appose one the other, let the answerer answer without book.

*John.* WHo will adventure his credit with me in apposing for their victory?

*Robert.* I will never refuse you nor any in our form in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

*John* How spell you lo?

*Robert.* l, o.

*John.* Spell of.

*Robert.* o, f.

*John.* Spell from.

*Robert.* f, r, o, m.

*John.* How write you people?

*Robert.* I cannot write.

*John.* I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell, for in my meaning they are both one.

*Robert.* Then I answer you p, e, o, p, l, e.

*John.* What use hath (o), for you give it no sound?

*Robert.*

*Robert.* True; yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

*John.* Are there any more of them?

*Robert.* Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

*John.* No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

*Robert.* It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

*John.* To what end then serveth it?

*Robert.* We have learned two principal uses: one is, it draweth the syable long, as h,a,t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e is hate.

*John.* How spell you Jesus?

*Robert.* J, e, s, u, s.

*John.* How know you that this is not written with ge?

*Rob.* Because it is not in the Table at the end of my book: all that be written with g,e, be there, and our Master taught us that all other of that sound must be written with Je.

*John.* How write you Circle?

*Robert.* S, i, r, c, l, e.

*John.* Nay, now you misse: for if you lok but into ỹ Table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

*Robert.* I confesse mine error, therefore I will try if I can requite it: What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

*John.* Branch.

*Robert.* Nay, but you should put in (u.)

*John.* That skilleth not, for both wayes be usual.

*Robert.* How spell you might?

*John.* m, i, g, h, t.

*Robert.* Why put you in (gh) for m,i,t,e, spelleth mite.

*John.* True, but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

*Robert.* If your syllable begin with (b) what consonants may follow?

*John.* Onely (l) or (r.)

*Robert.* Where learne you that?

*John.* In the third Chapter of the first book.

*Robert.* And which will follow (g)?

*John* l, n, or r.

*Robert.* How prove you it?

*John.* Because g,l,a,spels gla, g,n,a,gna,g,r,a,sp ls gra.

*Robert.* When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

*John.* We have them before twice set down; besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell anything, as to str, put a, and it spelleth stra, but btra will spell nothing because bt cannot begin a syllable.

*Robert.* Doth not str spell stra?

*John.* It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often until he can do it as readily, & pronoũce it as naturally as if he spake without book.

*Rob.* How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

*John.* Three.

*Robert.* How prove you that?

*John.* Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

*Robert.* How divide you them?

*John.* Re-war-ded.

*Robert.* Why put you w to a?

*John.* Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

*Robert.* And why divide you r and d?

*John.* Because they cannot begin a syllable.

*Robert.* What is the best way to spell a long word, as this admonition?

*John.* I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be 5, then I take the first, a,d,ad, then take the next m,o,mo, then put them together, admo; so spell and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.

*Rob.* What if a man should bid you write this word?

*John.* I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo, admo, then joyne unto that ni, admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

*Rob.* What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables?

*John.* My Master doth sometime practise us in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the five vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thrugh. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waight, weight, &c. vaigh, veigh, &c. janch, jench jinch, jonch, junch.

*Rob.*

*Rob.* What if you cannot tell ẅ vowel to ſpell your ſyllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you ſhould write from, and know not whether you ſhould write it with a, or o.

*Iohn.* I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim from: now I have it.

*Rob.* But Good-man Taylour our Clarke, when I went to ſchool with him, taught me to ſound theſe vowels otherwiſe than (me thinks) you doe.

*Iohn.* How was that?

*Rob.* I remember he taught me theſe ſyllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to ſay, bad, bid, bide, bod, bude, ſounding a bed to lye upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide, long, as in abide: bud of a trée, as bude long, like rude: for theſe thrée vowels, e, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful teachers, which is the cauſe of ſo great ignorance of true writing in thoſe that want the Latine tongue.

Let the unskilful teachers take great heed of this fault, and let ſome good ſchola s hear their children pronounce theſe ſyllables

*Iohn.* You ſay true: for ſo did my Dame teach me to pronounce for ſa, ſe, ſi, ſo, ſu, to ſay, ſa, ſee, ſi, ſo, ſow, as if ſhe had ſent me to ſee her ſow: when as (e) ſhould be ſounded like the (ſea) and (ſue) as to (ſue) one at the Law.

*Rob.* But let me return to appoſe you: How were you taught to find out the natural ſound of conſonants?

*Iohn* By ẏ ſpéech of a ſtutterer or ſtammerer, as to obſerve how he laboureth to * ſound the firſt letter of a word: as if the ſtammerer would pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expreſſeth the ſound of (l) which is the firſt letter, and ſo of all the other conſonants.

* For letters were firſt deviſed according to ſound.

*Rob.* How many wayes can you expreſſe this ſound ſi?

*Iohn.* Onely three: ſie, and ſci, or xi, which is (ci.)

*Rob.* Now have you erred as well as I: for (ti) before a vowel doth commonly ſound (ſi) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in ſome few queſtions, in ſome part of that which we have learned, and alſo after every leſſon: and as you are a ſaying, I will mark ẅ here you miſſe, and therein will I deal with you.

*Iohn.* Do your worſt, I will provide likewiſe for you, and never give you over, untill I have gotten ẏ victory: for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

*Robert* I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look unto our Catechisme, for our Master will examine us next in that.

*Iohn.* Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over againe all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the margents of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall goe no further, before we be perfect in this.

*The End of the Second Book.*

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# A Short Catechism.

W*Hat Religion do you professe?*

Acts 12. 16. Christian Religion.

*What is Christian Religion?*

Rom. 10. 9, 10. Acts 4. 12. It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things, which are commanded and taught us by God in the holy Scriptures.

*What call you the holy Scriptures?*

2. Tim. 3. 16, 17. The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Deut. 4. 35. and 6. 4. *Doth the Scripture, or Word of God containe in it all points of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?*

Yea.

*Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods there be?*

One.

Ephes. 4. 6. 2. Tim. 1. 17. John 4. 24. 1 John 5. 7. *What is God?*

An everlasting Spirit, Immortal, Invisible, most strong and onely Wise.

Mat. 3. 16, 19. Mat. 28. 19. 1 John 5. 7. *How many persons are there?*

Three.

*Which be they?*

Psal. 19. 1. 7. and 29. 5. 4, 5. Rom. 1. 29. and 10. 18. The Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.

*How is God known?*

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Wh.

*Who created the World?* God.

*Whereof did he create it?*

Of nothing, and that by his Word. Hebr. 11. 3. Gen. 1. 11.

*Who made you?* God the Father. 1 Cor. 8. 6.

*How did he create you?* Ephes. 4. 24.

In Holinesse and Righteousnesse. Rom. 11. 26.

*Why were you thus created?* Gen. 1. 27.

To glorifie God.

*Are you able to do this of your self.* No.

*Why so?*

Because I am a sinner.

*How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?* Rom. 3. 10. 1 John. 1. 8.

By the fall of *Adam*. Rom. 5. 22.

*What was his sin.*

Disobedience against God, in eating of the forbidden fruit.

*How came it to passe that you are become a sinner in* Adam?

Because he was the father of mankind.

*How do you prove that you are a sinner?* Rom. 1. 5.

By the testimony of mine own conscience, and by the Law of God. 1. 15.

*What is the Law of God?*

A perfect rule of righteousnes, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is conteined in the Commandments.

*How many be there?* Ten.

*Rehearse them.*

1 Then God spake all these words, and said, I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of *Egypt*, out of the house of bondage: Thou shalt have no other God but me.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven image, nor the likenes of any thing that is in the heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me; & shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me & keep my Commandments.

3 Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſſe that taketh his Name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day, ſix dayes ſhalt thou labour and do all that thou haſt to do, but the ſeventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou ſhalt do no manner of work, thou and thy ſon, and thy daughter, thy man-ſervant, and thy maid-ſervant, thy cattle and the ſtranger that is within thy gate: for in ſix dayes the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father & thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou ſhalt do no murder.

7 Thou ſhalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou ſhalt not ſteal.

9 Thou ſhalt not bear falſe Witneſſe againſt thy Neighbour.

10 Thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours houſe: thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his ſervant, nor his maid, nor his Oxe, nor his Aſſe, nor any thing that is his.

*Are theſe words*, I am the Lord thy God, &c. *A Commandment, or a Preface?*

A Preface to the whole Law.

*How be the Commandments divided?*

Into two Tables, or parts.

*How many be there of the firſt Table?*

Four.

Levit. 19. 2. 9. Exod. 3. 18. *How many of the ſecond?* Six.

*What do the Commandments of the firſt table teach you?*

My duty towards God.

Matth. 22. 7. *What do the Commandments of the ſecond table teach you?*

My duty towards my Neighbours.

*Are you to uſe theſe Commandments as Prayers?*

No, becauſe they be not Petitions, but Commandments.

*Are you able to keep them without breaking any of them in thought, word or deed?* No.

*Why*

*Why?*

Becauſe I am ready and diſpoſed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Epheſ. 2.

*To what ſerveth the Law?*

To ſhew us our miſery, and to lead us to Chriſt, and to be a Rule ever after of the well ordering of our lives. Gal. 3. 24. Prov. 2. 18. Pſal. 119. 109.

*What is the puniſhment for the breach of the Law.*

Eternal deſtruction both of body and ſoul. Rom. 6. 22, 23.

*Is there no way to eſcape it, and to be ſaved?* Yes.

*How?*

By Jeſus Chriſt. Acts 4. 12.

*What is Chriſt?*

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect man.

*Could there no other meaner perſon be found in Heaven, or earth to ſave you, but the Sonne of God muſt do it?* Matth. 3. 17. Iſa. 9. 6.

No verily.

*Muſt he needs be God and Man?*

Yes.

*Why?*

Firſt, becauſe he muſt die for us, and God cannot die: therefore he muſt be man.

Secondly, he muſt overcome death, which being only man, he could not; therefore he muſt be alſo God. 1 Pet. 1. 9. and 2. 21.

*How did he ſave us?*

As he was man perfectly righteons, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and ſatisfied the Juſtice of God for me. And as he was God, he overcame death, and raiſed up his body the third day.

*Are all men pertakers of the benefit of redemption purchaſed by Chriſt?*

No, there are a number that ſhall have their part in Hell with the Devil and his Angels.

*Who are they that ſhall have their part in the death of Chriſt?*

Onely ſuch as beleeve.

*What is faith?*

Faith is a full aſſurance of my ſalvation in Chriſt alone.

*Hath every man this Faith in himſelf?*

No, for it is the gift of God and not of nature.

*How is faith goten?*

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached; and in the inward working of the Spirit.

*How is it strengthened and increased in you?*

By the same preaching of the Word, and theuse of the Sacraments and Prayer.

*How shall any man know whether he hath the true and saving faith or no?*

By the fruits and marks thereof.

*What be the fruits of faith?*

1. Cor. 2. 1. Acts 2. 4. 2. Cor. 4. 13. John 1. 31. A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfaigned love to Gods Word and to his people,

*Rehearse the sum of your faith.*

I believe in God the Father almighty Maker of Heaven and Earth, & in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty from thence he shall come to judge the quick & the dead; I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting, *Amen.*

*How many parts be there of this Creed?* Two.

*Which be they?*

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

*Let us now come to the meanes of strengthening faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer; and first, what is a Sacrament?*

A Sacrament is a seal and a pledg of those benefits of my salvation, which I receive by Christ.

*How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?*

Two.

*Which be they?*

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

*Who ordained them?* The Lord Jesus.

*To what end?*

To strengthen our faith, and to further our Repentance.

How

*How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?*

Two.

*What be they?*

The sign and the thing signified.

*In Baptism which is the thing signifying?* Water.

*What is the thing signified?*

The washing away my sins by the blood of Christ.

*How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?*

By Baptism I am received into the Family & Congregation of the Lord, & am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

*What do you professe in Baptisme?*

To die unto sin, and to live unto righteousnesse.

*In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?*

Bread and Wine:

*What do they signifie?*

The Body and Blood of Christ.

*How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?*

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthend, that as I receive the Bread and Wine in my Body to become mine, so doth my soul receive withal Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.

*Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christs flesh, blood and bone?*

No; the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be approved by the Lord to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

*Why then doth Christ say, this is my Body?*

It is a figurative speech used in the Scripture; as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Passover and yet it is not the Covenant, nor the Passover, but a sign of it.

*How do you eat Christs Body, and drink his blood?*

Spiritually and by Faith.

*Are all persons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?*

No.

*Who*

*Who are not to be admitted?*

Children, Fools, mad men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

1 Cor. 10. 18. Tit. 3. 10. *What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?*

He must prove and examine himself.

*Wherein must he examine himself?*

1 Cor. 11. 28. 1 What knowledg he hath in the principle of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2 Whether he hath true faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3 Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

*Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves.*

Yea.

*Who be they?*

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as Hypocrites, Evil men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word, and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

*What is the other help you have to increase Faith?*

Prayer.

*What is Prayer?*

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

*To whom must we pray?*

To God onely.

*In whose name?*

In the name of Jesus Christ.

*Then may you not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saints or Angels?*

No.

*Why?*

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, or Example in the Scripture for it.

*How must you pray?*

As Christ hath taught me, saying,

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name, Thy Kingdome come, thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven: Give us this day, our daily bread; And forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the Kingdome, the Power, and the Glory for ever, *Amen.* Matth. 6 9.

*How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?*

Six: Three concerning the Glory of God, and three our own neceſſities.

*What are theſe words, Our Father which are in Heaven,* Epheſ. 5. 20. Deut. 8. 36.

A Preface or introduction to Prayer.

*What are theſe words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the glory for ever?*

The concluſion of the Prayer.

*What do you owe to God for all his benefits?*

Thankſgiving.

*Is it enough that you thank him with your lips?*

No, but I muſt be obedient to his Laws and Commandments, which grace, the Lord grant me.

## *Sundry neceſſary Obſervations of a Chriſtian.*

1 THat we keep a narrow watch over our hearts, words and deeds, continually. 1 Pet. 1. 15.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idely, careleſly, and unprofitable ſpent. Col. 9. 2.

3 That once in the day (at the leaſt) private prayer meditation be uſed. Luke 4. 16.

4 That care be had to do and receive good in company. Gen. 12. 19.

5 That our family be with diligence, and regard inſtructed, watched over, and governed.

6 That no more time, or care be beſtowed in matters of the world then muſt needs. Prov. 31. 7. Heb. 13. 36.

7 That we ſtir up our ſelves to liberality to Gods Saints.

8 That we give not the leaſt bridle to wandring luſts and affections. Col. 3. 5. Epheſ. 3. 4, 5.

9 That we prepare our ſelves to bear the croſſe by what means it ſhall pleaſe God to exerciſe us. Dan. 8. 35, &c.

10 That we beſtow ſome time, not only in mourning for Lament. 1. 1.

our

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

1 Cor. 1.7. 11 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ for our deliverance of this life.

James 5.13. 12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least as we shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly & faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian estate, and open our doubts to the quickning of Gods grace in us.

Phil. 2.3. 13 That we observe the nature of men out of this life, their mortality & vanity, and alterations of things below, the more to contemn the world, & to continue our longing after the life to come; And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and all our glory put off, which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

14 That we read something daily in the Holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, & have raised up most guiltiness to our own conscience, and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

16 That we mark how sin dieth, and is weakened in us, and that we return not to our old sin again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the same in our lives and conversations: that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves, or with others, and to make our daily profit in Religion.

18 what we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, & sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort & delight of the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious blessed Kingdom. Lastly,

20. Lastly, that we make not these holy practices of repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

*A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.*

ALmighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly Word; so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Majesty, whereby we diserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But, blessed be thy name (O Lord our God,) who, when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most soveraign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us, not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image; Work in our hearts daily increase of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change; O God, enable us in some good measure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and chosen us; and thy Son, who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the daies of our life. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickning of us in Christian conversation, we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue

them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name, and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our souls, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee, O Father, and the holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever, Amen.

*A Thanksgiving before meat.*

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ, Amen.

*A Thanksgiving after meat.*

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat and drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my meat to do thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good conscience; that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ; to whom with thee and the holy-Ghost, be all honour, glory and thanksgiving, now and ever, Amen.

*A Prayer for the morning.*

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poor and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee, for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally, to thy glory; next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth, and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscionably do our business and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly

kedly do their works and labours: we beſeech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the ſtrength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tedioufneſs of this irkſom labour which thou for our ſins haſt poured upon all mankind, may ſeem to us delectable and ſweet. Fulfil now, O Lord, theſe our requeſts, for thy Son our Saviours ſake, in whoſe Name we pray, as himſelf hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

*A Prayer for the Evening.*

Oſt merciful God and tender Father, which beſide thine inеſteemable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our ſakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jeſus Chriſt, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy bleſſed Word, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy moſt gracious governing of us; and in al things hitherto, for our ſingular wealth and commodity, haſt alſo moſt fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all dangers both of ſoul and body, giving us health, food, apparel, and all other things neceſſary for the comfort and ſuccour of this poor and miſerable life, which many others do want: For theſe, and other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodneſs only, and fatherly providence, haſt hitherto poured upon, and doſt preſently pour upon us, and many others, we moſt humbly thank thee, and praiſe thy holy Name: beſeeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkneſs thou haſt ſent over the earth: ſo thou wouldeſt vouchſafe to hide and bury all our ſins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed againſt thy holy Commandments: and as now we purpoſe to lay our bodies to reſt, ſo grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the ſame this night and for evermore: and whenſoever our laſt ſleep of death ſhall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, ſo that our bodies may reſt both temporaly and eternally, to thy glory and our joy, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, So be it.

*The 119. Pſalm.*

Leſſed are thoſe that are undefiled in their way, and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2 Bleſſed are they that keep his teſtimonies, and ſeek him with their whole heart.

3. For they which do no wickedneſs, walk in his wayes.

4 Thou haſt charged that we ſhould diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my waies were made ſo direct, that I might keep thy ſtatutes.

6 So ſhall I not be confounded, whilſt I have reſpect unto all thy Commandments.

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I ſhall have learned the judgements of thy righteouſneſs.

8. I will keep thy Ceremonies, O forſake me not utterly.

*The ſecond part.*

WHerewith ſhall a young man cleanſe his way? even by ruling himſelf after thy word.

2 With my whole heart have I ſought thee, O let me not go wrong out of thy Commandments.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I ſhould not ſin againſt thee.

4 Bleſſed art thou, O Lord, O teach me thy ſtatutes.

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the Judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy teſtimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy Commandments, and have reſpect unto thy wayes.

8. My delight ſhall be in thy ſtatutes, and I will not forget thy word.

*Proverbs, Chap. 4.*

HEar, O ye children, the inſtruction of a Father, and give ear to learn underſtanding.

2. For I give you a good Doctrine, therefore forſake ye not my Law.

3. For I was my Fathers Son, tender and dear in the eyes of my Mother.

4. He alſo taught me, and ſaid unto me, Let thine heart hold faſt my words, keep my Commandments and thou ſhalt live.

5. Get wiſdom, get underſtanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forſake her not, and ſhe ſhall keep thee; love her, and ſhe ſhall preſerve thee.

7 Wiſ-

7 Wisdom is the beginning, get wisdom therefore, and above all possessions, get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee; she shall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament upon thine head, yea, she shall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 Hear my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousnesse.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be straight, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not, keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickednes, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not wherein they fall.

20 My Son, hearken unto my words, incline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the middle of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for there-out cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy waies be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

### *The 1. Psalm.*

THe man is bleſt that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear,,
Nor led his life as ſinners do
nor ſate in ſcorners chair.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth ſet his whole delight,
And in that Law doth exercile
himſelf both day and night.

3 He ſhall be like the tree that groweth
faſt by the Rivers ſide;
Which bringeth forth moſt pleaſant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whoſe leaf ſhall never fade nor fall,
but flouriſh ſtill and ſtand
Even ſo all things ſhall proſper well;
which this man takes in hand.

5 So ſhall not the ungodly men,
they ſhall be nothing ſo:
But as the duſt which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.
6 Therefore ſhall not the wicked men
in judgement ſtand upright;
Nor yet the ſinners with the juſt
ſhall come in place or ſight.

7. For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men
ſhall quite be overthrown.

### *The 4. Psalm.*

O God that art my righteouſneſs,
Lord hear me when *I* call,
Thou haſt ſet me at liberty
when I was bound in thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt,
For unto thee unceſſantly
to cry I will not reſt.

3 O mortal men how long will ye
my glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye, that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuſe,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sin not, but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly
ſee you your ſelves convert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſs I ſay,
And look that in the living Lord
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort crave worldly goods,
and riches do embrace:
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace:
8 For thou thereby ſhalt make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their corn and wine
full great increaſe have had.

9 In peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my reſt and ſleep,
For thou only wilt me, O Lord,
alone in ſafetie keep.

### *The 50. Psalm.*

THe mightie God,
th' Eternal hath thus ſpoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke,
Even from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the Weſt:
2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh beſt,
God will appear
in beautie moſt excellent,
3 Our God will come
before that long time be ſpent.

Devouring fire
ſhall go before his face,
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace:

4 Then

4 Then shall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equitie and right:
5 Saying, Go to,
and now my Saints assemble,
My pact they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.

6 The heavens shall
declare his righteousnes,
For God is judge
of all things, more or less.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal:
List Israel,
I will thee nought conceal.
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame the,
8 For giving not
all manner of offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all
Goats of thy fold,
or calf out of thy stall:
10 For all the Beasts
are mine within the Woods,
On thousand hils
cattel are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountains:
All beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

*The 51. Psalm. the first Part.*

O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take:
My sins deface, my faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean
from this unjust and sinful act,
And purifie yet once again
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess,
My sins alas do still remain
before my face without release,
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evill in thy sight;
And if I were therefore condemned,
Yet were thy judegments just & right.

5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in sin,
Yea of my mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy Wisdom from above
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyssop purge this blot
I shall be clearer then the glass,
And if thou wash away my spot,
the Snow in whiteness shall I pass.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my strength may now amend
which thou hast swag'd for my trespass.

9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand:
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.
10 Make new my heart within my breast,
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

*The 67. Psalm.*

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us do thou accord
the brightnes of thy face.
2 That all the Earth may know
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row
may see thy saving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name:
O let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same.

4 Throug-

4 Throughout the world ſo wide
let all rejoyce with mirth;
For thou with truth and right doſt guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name,
Oh let the people all abroad
extol and laud the ſame.
6 Then ſhall the earth increaſe,
great ſtore of fruit ſhall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
ſhall bleſs us eke withall.

7 God ſhall us bleſs I ſay,
and then both far and neer
The folk throughout the earth alway
of him ſhall ſtand in fear.

*The* 104. *Pſalm.*

MY ſoul praiſe the Lord,
ſpeak good of Name;
O Lord our great God,
how doſt thou appear
So paſſing in glory,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and Majeſtie
In thee ſhine moſt clear.

2 With light as a Robe
thou haſt thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatneſs may ſee;
The heavens in ſuch ſort
thou alſo haſt ſpread,
That it to a Curtain
compared may be.

3 His Chamber beams lye
in the Clouds full ſure,
Which as his chariots
are made him to bear;
And there with much ſwiftneſs
his courſe doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of winde in the air.

4 He made his ſpirits
as Heralds to go;
And lightning to ſerve
we ſee alſo preſt;
His will to accompliſh
they run to and fro,
To ſave or conſume things,
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the earth
ſo firmly and faſt,
That it once to move
none ſhall have ſuch powe.
6 The deep a fair covering
for it made thou haſt,
Which by his own nature
the hils would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters did flie,
And ſo give due place
they words to obey:
At thy voice of thunder
ſo fearful they be,
That in their great raging
they haſt ſoon away.

8 The Mountains full high
they then up aſcend,
If thou do but ſpeak,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewiſe the vallies
full quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appointedſt,
remain they do ſtill.

9 Their bounds thou haſt ſet,
how far they ſhall run,
So as in their rage
not paſs that they can:
For God hath appointed
they ſhall not return
The earth to deſtroy more,
which was made for man.

*The* 112. *Pſalm.*

THe man is bleſt that God doth fear,
And eke his Law doth love indeed:

2 His

5 His seed on earth God will uprear,
And bless such as from him appear.
3 His house with good he will fulfill,
His righteousness endure shall still.

4 Unto the Righteous doth arise,
In trouble joy, in darkness light;
5 Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwayes in his sight:
6 Yea pity moveth such to lend,
He doth by justice things expend.

7 And surely such shall never fail,
For in remembrance had is he.
8 No tidings ill can make him quail,
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
9 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
For he shall see his foes down cast.

10 He did well for the poor provide,
His righteousness shall still remain,
11 And his estate with praise abide,
Although the wicked do disdain:
12 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

*The* 113. *Psalm.*

YE Children which do serve the Lord
Praise ye his name with one accord,
2 Yea blessed be alwaies his name;
3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare
Whose dwellings in the Heavens are?
of such great power and force is he.

6 He doth abase himself we know,
Things to behold both here below,
and also in Heaven above.
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw
his only mercy did him move.
8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And eke with joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy Name.

*The* 120. *Psalm.*

IN Trouble and in Thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort;
2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to sting,
thou false and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No less then arrows keen,
or hot consuming fire.

5 Alas too long I slack,
Within these tents so black,
which Kedars are by name.
6 By whom the flock elect,
And all of *Isaacs* sect
are put to open shame.
7 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and set a quiet life;
8 But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was control'd,
by them that would have strife.

*The* 126. *Psalm.*

WHen as the Lord
again his Sion had brought forth
From bondage great,
and also servitude extream,
His work was such
as did surmount mans heart & thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream,
Our glad mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongue
did shew us joyful men.

2 The heathen Folk
were forced then for to confess

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confess no less;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.
4 O Lord go forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to desarts
the flowing Rivers send.

5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears indeed,
A time will come,
when they shall reap in mirth and joy.
6 They went and wept,
In bearing of their precious seed;
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy:
But their return
with joy they sure shall see,
Their sheaves home bring,
and not impaired be.

*The 148. Psalm.*

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From heaven that is so high,
Praise him in deed and word,
Above the starry skie.
2 And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royall,
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both cleer and bright,
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering stars of light,
4 And eke no less ye heavens fair,
And clouds of the air,
His laud express.

5 For at his word they were
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear
All things in their degree.
6 Which he set fast,
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to last.

*The School-master to his Scholar.*

MY child and Scholar take good heed
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee God to serve,
then to thy Parents duty yeild,
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in Town and Field.

Your Clothes unbotton'd do not use,
let not your hose ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readiness,
Wash hands and face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-horn or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band,
Let Shooes be tyed, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your hands at any hand.

If broken-hos'd or shoo'd you go,
or slovenly in your array,
Without a Girdle or untruss'd,
then you and I must have a fray.

If that you cry or talk aloud,
or books do rend, or strike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you curse, miscall or swear,
if that you pick, filch, steal or lie;
If you forget a Scholars part,
then must you sure your points untie.

If that to School you do not go
when time doth call you to the same,
Or if you loyter in the streets,
when we do meet then look for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behave thy self,
so decently at all assayes,
That thou may'st purchase Parents love,
and eke obtain thy Masters praise.

The

## *The first Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.*

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of these nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many severall places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty: in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thousand; and in the fift place fifty thousand, and so thou mayst proceed: as for example, the number thus placed, 1658. being this present year from the birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred fifty eight: and this number 5677. being this present year from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand six hundred seventy seven. But my Book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

### *Direction for the Ignorant.*

FOr the better understanding this brief *Chronologie* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainness sake, stick not to call Chapters: therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done; for thou commonly movest thy question one of these five wayes; either how long was it

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Ægypt*, and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkeſt is neareſt one of theſe times. If then thou findeſt the name as thou ſeekeſt, and the year ſet by it: look upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter: Further, I have ſet it down (as thou ſeeſt) in a diverſe Letter, according to the diverſity of the matter. If thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible or Eccleſiaſticall Hiſtory, ſeek in the *Roman* or *Italica* Letter, which thou uſeſt to call the Latine Letter, and paſs over thoſe in the *Engliſh* Letter, for they concern not thy purpoſe. Again, If thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that would'ſt find ſomething only concerning any prophane Author, ſeek only in the *Engliſh* Letter, paſſing over the other. And becauſe I deſire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Ægypt*, *Aſſyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou may'ſt eaſily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone, ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (year.) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading; Therefore read them ſo often till thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other Engliſh.

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# CHAP. I.

## *After the Creation.*

*God having made the World, and created ADAM and EVE: their poſterity was born in theſe years after, as followeth.*

| *Year.* | *Year.* |
|---|---|
| 130 Seth. | 874 Lamech. |
| 253 Enoſh. | 1056 Noah. |
| 325 Kenan. | 1556 Shem. |
| 395 Mahalaleel. | 1558. Japhet. |
| 506 Jared. | 1556 *The univerſal flood, after which followeth the Generation of* Shem. |
| 622 Enoch. | |
| 686 Methuſelah. | |

CHAP.

## CHAP. 2.
*After the Flood.*

*Year.*
2 Arphaxad.
37. Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
101 Tower of *Babel* built.
101 Reu.
163 Serug.
191 Nahor.
222 Terah.
262 Haran.
352 Abraham.
436 Ismael.
452 Sodome *destroyed.*
452 Isaac.
512 Jacob.
587 Ruben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Judah.
600 Dan.
601 Nepthali.
601 Asher.
602 Issachar.
602 Gad
602 Zebulon.
604 Joseph.
619 Benjamin.
These twelve were the sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarches; of whom came the twelve tribes of Israel.
Minerva.
699 Phares.
642 Hezron.
643 *Jacob* went into Egypt, where they were 215 years,

*Year.*
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Job.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 *Moses* delivered the children of Israel out of Egypt; then was the Law given.

## CHAP. 3.
*After the Law given.*

Phaeton burnt.
40 *Joshua* brought the people out of the wilderness into the Land of *Canaan*, and raigned 18. years.
41 *Jubilees* began.
58 *Othoniel* judged Israel 40. years, whereof *Cushan* the Amorite oppressed them 8. years.
Radamanthus.
80 Boaz of Rahab.
90 Ehud and Samgar judged 80. y. whereof Eglon the *Moabite* oppressed 18 y.
Tros ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 Debora and Barack judged 40 y. whereof Jabin and Sisera oppressed 20 y.

198. Obed

*Year.*

198 Obed born of Ruth.
218 Gideon judged 40. years, whereof the Midianites oppressed 7 years.
Theseus.
258 Abimilech 3 y.
261 Tola 23 y.
284 Jair judged 22 y. whereof the Ammonites and Philistins oppressed 12 y.
Amazons Battel against Thebes.
311 Ibsan judged 7 y.
318. Elon 10 y.
Troy destroyed.
329 Abdon the Pirathonite 8 y.
336 Samson 20 y. In the time of these 6 Judges the Philistins oppressed.
350 Jesse Father of David by Obed.
356 Eli the Priest 40 y.
397 Samuel and Saul, 40 y.
432 Brutus came into England, if the story be true.
447 David raigned 40 years.
Nathan, Asaph, Heman and Jeduthun Prophets.
477 Solomon reigned 40 y. and 481 in his fourth year built the temple before the birth of Christ, about 916. y.

## CHAP. 4.

*Before Christ:*

326 Temple built.
900 Hesiod.

*Year.*

899 Rehoboam reigned over Judah 17 y.
882 Abijam 3 y.
878 Asa 41.
838 Jehosaphat 25 y.
813 Jehoram 8. y.
805 Ahaziah 1. y.
804 Athaliah 6 y.
798 Joash 40 y.
758 Amasiah 29 y.
Jonah propheseth.
743 Rome built by Romulus upon four hils, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Exquilinus, Aventinus, and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the walls, with other three hills, Coelius, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.
729 Kingdom of Judah void 12 years.
725 Sardanapalus.
718 Ahaziah 25 y.
Kingdome of Israel void 22 years.
700 Numa Pompilius the second Roman King.
615 Lycurgus the Lacedemonian.
Joel, Hosia, Amos, and Isaiah propheseid.
Tullus Hostilius the third Roman King.
677 Jonathan over Judah 15 y.
Michaiah also propheseid.
662 Ahas 15 y.
649 Ezekias 29.

628 *Sal-*

*Year*

628 *Salmanaſar* carried ten Tribes of Iſrael captive to Babel, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Iſrael ceaſed, *Merodach Baladan* began to bring the Empire from *Aſſur* to *Babel*.

682 Simonides.
Ariſtorenus.
Ancus Marcius the fourth Roman King.

Archilocus, Zelucus, Homer, Phalaris.

617 Manaſſeh 55 y.
Jeremiah propheſieth.

610 Sappho, Milo, Steſichorus, Epimenides.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2 y.

560 Joſiah 21. y.
Zephaniah and Habakkuk propheſie.

526 Jehojakim 11 y.

526 Captivity, wherein Nebuchadnezzar carryed captives Daniel, and many others into Babylon, began the third y. of Jehojakim.

Jeremiah continueth his propheſie in Judah.
Daniel propheſieth in Babel.

618 Zedekiah 11 y.
Ezekiel propheſieth,

507 Jeruſalem deſtroyed, and Jeremiah with the remnant of Judah carryed into Ægypt, where Jeremiah propheſieth.

*Year.*

Ezekiel continueth his propheſie in Babel.

501 Conſuls 2 yearly began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.

468 Zerubbabel.

466 Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Creſus, Paraclitus, Eſope, Solon, Thales, Seven Wiſemen, Piſiſtratus.

456 Darius, and Cyrus his Son won Babylon from Balthaſar, began the Empire of the Perſians, and give leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built; the Hiſtory of Ezra.
Arthaſhaſhte, called of prophane Writers Cambyſes, reigned with Cyrus his Father.
The Hiſtory of Eſther.
Ahaſhueroſh called Darius.

440 Hiſtapis divorced Vaſthi, marryed Eſter, hanged Haman, and advanced Mordecai.

431 Tribune Militum.

425 Darius of Perſia called alſo Artaxſhaſt, and of prophane writers, Darius Longimanus, reigned 36 y.
Haggai propheſieth.

*Year.*

Zachariah propheseth:

423 Malachy the last prophet.

424 Nehemiah his story, who builded the wals of Jerusalem.

397 Battell Peloponnesiack, 27 years, till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britain.

386 Themistocles, Aristides, Aeschilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Aristarcus, Euripides, Herodotus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedemonians.

351 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Aristocles, Demosthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Menander, Zenocrates.

144 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 Years.

332 *Alexander* the great conquered *Persia*, he entreated the Jews honorably, and reigned 12 years.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after the death of *Alexander* was

*Year.*

divided into four Captains, whereof *Syria* and *Egypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and alwaies vexed the Jews:

Now beginneth the story of the *Macchabees.*

301 Two *Decii* in Rome.

300 *Zeno* author of the *Stoicks.*

Aratus, Demetrius, Phalereus.

218 *Ptolomy Philadelphus* caused seventy Interpreters to translate the LAW into Greek.

283 Hetruria yielded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polibius, Cleanthes.

267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 y.

241 Battel African with Numidia.

237 Jesus Sirach.

236 Nevius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 The second battel of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.

131 The third battle of Carthage, which was in three years utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes, began their Sects.

89 Civill war in Rome eight years between Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being

yon-

*Year.*

ponger, was chosen Captain into Asia, to the battel Mithridatick.

87 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consull.

57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperour 5 years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavus Augustus Emperour 56 years.

34 Herod *the great made King of Iury, after whose death his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called* Tetrarchs.

*See Luke* 3. 1.

*Temple again sumptuously builded by* Herod.

*Christ born in the* 42. *year of* Augustus, *from which beginneth our usual account.*

## CHAP. 5.

*After the birth of Christ.*

16 Tiberius *Emperour after the birth of Christ* 16 *years.*

33 *Christ crucified.*

33 Stephan *stoned.*

42 Paul *converted.*

42 Herod Agrippa *President in* Jury, *he beheaded* James.

*Year.*

42 Matthew *wrote his Gospel.*

44 James *beheaded.*

46 Mark *preached in* Ægypt

49 Luke wrote.

50 Epistle to the *Galatians*, written from *Antioch.*

53 Epistles to the *Thessalonians*, written from *Athens.*

54 Philip *Martyred.*

51 Epistle to the *Corinthians*, from *Ephesus.*

51 To *Timothy* from *Troas.*

To *Titus* from *Troas.*

55 To *Corinth* from *Philippi:*

55 Peters *first Epistle.*

56 Peters *second Epistle.*

56 To the *Rom.* from *Corinth.*

57 Claudius Nero *persecutor.*

59 Epistles to the *Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon*, from *Rome.*

61 Acts by *Luke* (now as is thought.)

63 *Iames* thrown down from a Pinacle.

69 Epistle to *Timothy.*

69 *Paul* martyred at *Rome.*

73 *Jerusalem* destroyed by *Vespatian* and *Titus.*

76 *Ignatius* Bishop of *Antioch.*

83 *Domitian* Emperour.

85 *Nicolaitan* Heretick.

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleus.

93 *John* banished to Pathmos where (as is thought) he wrote

Year.
his Gospel, and the Revelation.
67 *John* returned from Pathmos to Ephesus.
100 *John* dyed.
114 *Pliny* writeth for the Christians.
133 *Gallen.*
170 *Justinus* died a martyr.
180 *Irenæus* of Lyons.
187 England received the Gospel.
202 *Clemens Alexandrinus.*
210 *Tertullian.*
219 *Origen*

Year.
249 *Cyprian.*
289 *Constantine* reigned in England.
307 *Eusebius.*
333 *Athanasius.*
347 *Hilary.*
347 *Gregory Nazianzen.*
371 *Ambrose* B. of Millain.
375 *Hieronimus.*
400 *Chrysostom.*
409 *Augustine.*
414 *Theodoret.*
500 Gothes conquered in Italy: then increased Barbarism, and Papistry.

## *Directions for the unskilful.*

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, *viz.* the order of the Letters as they stand, without book, perfectly, to know where every letter stands, as (*h*) neer the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*u*) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldest find begins with (*a*), look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look toward the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the letter (*b*), but if with (*bn*) see toward the end of that letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned language. Those with the *Italike* letters as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter are meerly English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all words that have in them (*r*) or (*lr*) together

together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*h*) is never pronounced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of termination; for they were brought from Greece to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stampt, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion; as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*; so Baptism in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those, that we have ending in (*ton*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French we have some of them with difference, and some without: and thus thou shalt discern them; those with difference are marked with this star (*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*,) and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another; as thus, in that word *Brigatine* see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so shalt thou learn variety of words.

When a word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known, but a *Barque*, that is, a little Ship, it is not so familiar, therefore I put down that: If I should put down all derivations, it would be over-long; therefore I hope the diligent scholer will learn by practice soon from the primitive or original: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end; there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known I omit them.

Abandon cast away
abba father
abbesse abba esse, Mistrisse of a Nunnery
abbreviate short
abbridg see abbreviate
abut ly unto
abecedary the order of the letters, or he that useth them
abet maintain
abominable
abhor
abject base
abjure renounce
abolish make void
abricor * k. fruit
aboord
abrogate see abolish
absolve pardon
absolve perfect
absolution forgiveneſſe
abstinence restraining
abstract see abreviate
absurd foolish
accent tune
accept take liking

accept free coming to
accessary partaker
accident befal
accommodate fit to
*accompliſh* * finish
*account* * to reckon
*accord* * agreement
accurate cunning
accrew * growen
*aſcertain* * make ſure
atchieve ſee accompliſh acom.
active nimble
actual in act
accute witty
addict given to
addieu farewel
addreſſe prepare to direct
adjacent lying to
adjourn defer
adjure make to ſwear
adminiſter govern or ſerve
admire marvel at
admiral chief by Sea
admiſſion receiving
addopt take for his child
adore worſhip
adorn beautifie
adverſe contrary
advertiſe give knowledg
adulation flattery
adulaterate counterfeit
advocate atturney
advowſon patronage
aduſtion burning
affable ready and courteous in ſpeech
affect earneſtly deſire
affinity kin by marriage
affirmative a vouching
affiance truſt betrothed
affianced betrothed
agent doer
aggravate make grievous
agility nimbleneſs
agony heavy paſſion
alacrity chearfulneſs
alarm ſound to the battel
alien ſtranger
alienation eſtranging
alight
alledge * bring proof
alliance kindred or league
alluſion pointing to
allude to point to
aliment nouriſhment
almes
almighty
alphabet order of letters
alteration debate
allegory ſimilitude
allegeance obedience
altitude height
allegation alledging
*ambaſſadour* meſſenger
ambiguous doubtful
ambition deſire to honour
ambuſhment privy train
amorous full of love
amplifie enlarge
anatomy gr. cutting up
anathema accurſed
andiron
anguiſh grief
anchor
animate encourage
annually yearly
animadverſion noting

anti-

antichriſt againſt Chriſt
antidated fore-dated
anticipation preventing
angle corner
antickly diſguiſed
annihilate make void
anceſtour forefather
annullity ſee annihilate
aphoriſm general rule
apoſtate backſliding
apoſtacy falling away
amen ſo be it
apoſtle gr. ſee ambaſſador
apologie gr. defence
apocalyps gr. revelation
alpha gr. the firſt greek letter
apothecary
apocrypha not of authority
apparent in ſight
appeach accuſe
appeal to ſeek to a higher Judg
appertain to belong
appurtenat } belong-
appurtenance } ing
appetite deſire to eat
application applying to
appoſe ask queſtions
appoſition appoſing
approbation allowing
approve allow
approach come nigh
appropriate make his own
apt fit
arbitrer } um-
arbitrator } pire
arbitrement judgment
arch gr. chief
archangel gr. chief angel
archbiſhop chief biſhop
architect chief builder
argent ſilver
argue to reaſon
arithmetick gr. art of numbering
ark ſhip
armony houſe of armor
arraign
*arrive* * come to land
*arrearages* * debt unpaid
artificer handycrafts man
artificial workman like
articulate joynted
aſcend go up
*aſcertain* * aſſure
aſſent agreement
aſcent a going up
aſcribe give to
askew eaſie
aſpect looking upon
aſpire climb up
aſpirate rough
aſpiration breathing
*aſſay* * prove
*aſſail* ſet upon
*aſſault* ſee aſſail
aſſertion affirming
aſſiduity continuance
aſſeveration earneſt affirming
aſſign appoint
aſſignation appointment
aſſizes
aſſiſtance help
aſſociate company
aſtrictive } bin-
aſtringent } ding
aſtronomy gr. } knowledg of
aſtrology } the ſtars

atheist without God
atheism the opinion of the Atheist
attach seize upon
*attaint* * convict of crime
*attainder* * a conviction
*attempt* * set upon
attentive heedy
attribute give to
avarice covetousnes
audacious bold
audience hearing
auditor hearer, or officer of accounts
audible easie to be heard
*averr* avouch
augment to encrease
vouch affirm with earnestnes
authentical gr. of authority
autumn the harvest
axiome certain principle
Balance a pair of scales
bayliff
bankrupt bankrout
banquet
baptist a baptizer
baptism
barbarian a rude person
barbarism barbarousnes
*barque* * a small ship
barreter a contentious person
barrester allowed to give counsel
*barter* to bargain
battery beating
balm
beatitude blessednes
beguile deceive
beneficial profitable
benevolence good-will
benign favourable
benignity bounty
bereft depzived
besiege
biere
bishop overseer
*blank* to make white
blaspheme gr. speaking illof God
blood
bear
beast
boat
bough
bought
*bonnet* cap
bracelets
bracer
brief
brigandine coat of defence
brigatine see barque
brandish * to make a sword bright
breath
brothel keeper of a house of bawdry
bruise
bruit
buggery conjunction with one of the same kind
burgess a head man of a Town
build
Calliditie craftines
capacity conceit or receit
cancel to undo
canon gr. law
canonize make a saint
capital deadly, or great

capi-

capitol containing
capitulate
captious catching
captive prisoner
captivate make subject
carbuncle k. disease or stone
carnality fleshlyness
casualty chance
castigation chastisement
cathedral gr. Church, chief in the Dioces
catholick universal
cauldron
caution warning
celebrate make famous
celestial heavenly
catalogue gr. bed-roll
celerity swiftnesse
censor gr. rector
censure gr. correction
centurion captain
cease
cement
center middest
ceremony
certain
certifie
ceruse white lead
cistern
character the fashon of a letter
*chaunt* * sing
champion wild field
chambering lightness
charter a grant, performing
chamberlain
chariot
chancery
*chivalry* Knight-hood
chief
cherubin order of angels
chirographygr. hand-writing
Christ anointed
chyrurgeon gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger
chronicle gr. } history
chronographer gr. } writer
chronologie gr. story of times
church faithful people
christal gr. glass
cider drink made of apples
cinamon
circle
circuit
cirren
city
citizen
circumcise to cut about the privy skin
circumference roud circuit
circumlocution circumference of speech
circumvent prevent
civet
civil
clamorous ready to speak ill
clemency gentleness
client he that is defended
cockatrice k. beast
collect gather
colleague companion
collation recital
coadjutor helper
cogitation thought
collusion deceit
column one side of a page divided
comedy gr. stage-play

commencement a beginning
comet gr. blazing ſtar
commentary expoſition
commodious profitable
commotion rebellion
communicate made partaker
communion fellowſhip
compact joyn together
compendious ſhort
competitor he that ſtandeth with me for an office
compile gather and make
complexion
complices colleagues
compoſe make
compoſition agreement
comprehend contain
compriſe ſee comprehend
concoct to digeſt meat
concord agree
concordance agreement
competent convenient
compromit to make agree
concavity hollowneſs
compulſion force
conceal
conception conceiving in the womb
concupiſcence deſire
concur agree together
condeſcend agree unto
condign worthy
conduct guiding
confeſſion compounding
confederate ſee compact
confer talk together
conference communication
confidence truſt
confirm eſtabliſh
confiſcate forfeiture of goods
conflict battel
confound overthrow
congeal harden
congeſtion a heaping up
congregate gather together
congruity ſee concord
conjunction joyning together
conjecture gueſs
conſent agreement
concent harmony
conſequence following
conſecrate to make holy
conſequent following
conſerve keep
conſiſt ſtand
conſolation comfort
conſiſtory a place of civil [illegible] ment
conſort ſee concent
conſpire agree for ill
conſtrue expound
conſult take counſel
contagious that corrupteth
contemplation meditation
continent modeſt abſtaining
contract make ſhort
contradiction
contribute beſtow
contrite ſorrowful
contrition ſorrow
convert turn
convict proved guilty
convent bring before
converſe company with
convocation calling together
convulſion
copartner fellow
copious plentiful

corps dead body
corporal bodily
corrosive fretting
correspondent answerable
corrigible easily corrected
corroborate strengthen
covert hiding place
costive bound in body
cosmography gr. description of the world.
counterpoise make level
countermand command contrary
compunction pricking
coffin a basket or Corp-chest
creed the belief
credence belief
credulous easie to believe
criminous faulty
crucifie fastned to a cross
crocodile k. of beasts
culpable blame-worthie
cubite a foot and half
cup-boord
cursatile turning fast over
cymbal an instrument
clyster or a glister
cypress
Deacon gr. provider for the poor
debility weakness
deaf that cannot hear
damage loss
decent comely
decline fall away
decision cutting away
decorum comeliness
decipher describe
dedicating a devoting
deduct taken out
defect want
deflower to dishonour
defraud deceive
deformed ill shapen
define shew what it is
degenerate be unlike his Ancestors
dehort move from
deity God-head
deifie make like God
delectation delight
delicate dainty
delude deceive
deluge great flood
delusion mockery
demonstrate shew plainly
denizon freeman
denounce declare a sentence against
depend hang upon
deportation carrying away
depose put from
deprive see oppose
depute appoint
deride mock
derive fetch from
derivation take from another
derogate see detract
describe set forth
descend go down
desart wilderness
desist leave off
detest hate greatly
detect bewray
detract take from
detriment loss
detrude thrust from
devote given unto
dexterity aptness

diabolical divilish.
diadem crown.
diet manner of food
dialogue gr. conference
defame
difficult hard
diocesis gr. jurisdiction
diocesan that hath jurisdiction
digest bring in order, see concoct
dignity worthinesse
digress turn from
dilate enlarge
direct guide
diminution lessening
*disburse** lay out money
discend see descend.
disciple scholer
discipline instruction
dissent disagree
discern see
disclose discover
discord disagreement
discuse see dilate
dis-joyn unjoyn
dis-franceise take away freedome
dismis let pass
disloyal disobedient
dis-aragement in equality of birth
dispence set free
disperse spreed abroad.
dispeople to unpeople a place
descent from our ancestors
dissimilitude unlikeness.
dissolve unloose.
dissolute careless
dissonont disagreeing
distinguish put difference
dice
disable make unable
disability unableness
disanul make void
disputable questionable, or doubtful
define
discomfit put to flight
discomfiture a putting to flight
descipher lay open
digestion bringing into order
digression going from the matter
diffiucley hardness
defamation a slandering
dimension measuring
direction ordering
dissimulation dissembling
discourse
dismember part one piece from another
disposition natural inclination or setting in order
dissipation scattered
dssolution breaking
distillation distilling or dropping down
distinct differing
distinction making a difference
divulgate make common
dispoil take away by violence
display spread abroad
distracted troubled in mind
distribution division
distrub disquiet
disswade see dehort
ditty the matter of a song
divert turn from
divine heavenly

divinity heavenly doctrine
diuturnity daylineſs
doctrine learning
dolour grief
dolorous grievous
docility eaſineſs to be taught
dolphin k. of fiſh
domeſtical at home
dominion } rule
domination }
Exlipſe gr. failing
eccleſiaſtical belonging to the Church
edici commandement
edifice building
education bringing up
edition putting forth
effect a thing to be done
effectual forcible
effeminate womaniſh
efficacy force
effuſion pouring forth
egreſs forth going
enhance make greater
election choyce
elect choſen
elegance fine ſpeech
elephant k. of beaſts
emerods k. of diſeaſes
elevate lift up
embleme gr picture
emmet, or piſmire
empire government
encroach
ennarration declaration
encounter ſet againſt
enduce move
enimity } hatred
enmity }
*enchant* * bewitch
*enfranchiſe* * make free
enflame burn
engrate preſs upon
enſign flag of war
enormous out of ſquare
enterr lay in the earth
enterlace put between
environ compaſs about
epha k. of meaſure
epitaph gr. the writing on a Tomb
epitomy gr. the brief of a book
epitomize gr. to make an Epitomy
epiſtle gr. a letter ſent
epiſcopal biſhop-like
epicure given to pleaſure
epilogue concluſion
equinoctial when the days and nights are equal
erect ſet up
erroneous full of errour
eſcheat forfeit
eſſence ſubſtance
eſtimate eſteem
eternal everlaſting
evangeliſt bringer of good tydings
evict overcome
eunuch gr, gelded, or great officer
evocation calling forth
exaſperate whet on
exact perfect or requize with extremity
exaggerate heap up
exaltation advancing
except

excurſion running out
exceed
excell
*exchequer* office of receipt
exclaim cry out
execrable curſed
execute perform
excrement dung
exempt free
exemplifie enlarge
exhibit put up
exile baniſh
exorciſt gr. conjurer
expedient fit
expel put ont
expend lay out
expedition haſte
expect look for
expire end
explicate declare
*exploit* enterpriſe
expulſion driving out
exquiſite perfect
extend ſpread forth
extenuate leſſen
extol advance
extort wring out
extract draw ont
extemporal, extemporary } ſudden
Fabulous feigned
fact deed
faction diviſion
factious that maketh diviſion
facility eaſineſs
falconer
fallacy deceit
fantaſie
fatal by deſtiny
feſtival feaſt day
feſtivity mirth
female, feminine } the ſhe
fertil fruitful
fervent hot
feaver ague
figurative by ſigns
finally laſtly
firmament skie
*flagon* great wine-pot
flexible eaſily bent
flegm one of the humors
flux diſeaſe of ſcouring
fornication uncleanneſs between ſingle perſons
fortification ſtrengthning
fountain head-ſpring
fortitude valiantneſs
fragments relicks
fragility brittleneſs
fragrant ſweet ſmelling
fraternity brotherhood
fraudulent deceitful
frequent often
frivolous vain
frontlet k head attire
fructifie make fruitful
fruſtrate make void
frugal thrifty
fugitive runnagate
function calling
funeral burial
furbuſher dreſſer
furious raging
future time to come
Garboyl hurly-burly
garner corn chamber
gemm precious ſtone

gentility, generoſity } gentry
gentile heathen
generation offſpring
gender
genealogie generation
genitor father
geometry gr. art of meaſuring
geſture
ginger
gourd k. plant
gorget
gorgeous
goſpel glad-tidings
gradation by ſteps
graduate that hath taken degree
gratifie to pleaſure
*gratis* freely
*guardian* * keeper
gulph deep pool
gyves fetters
Hability or ability } ableneſs
habitable able to dwell in
habit apparel
harbinger ſent before to prepare
harmony gr. muſick
halelujah praiſe to the Lord
heraulds Kings meſſengers
haughty lofty
hebrew from Herbers ſtock
heathen ſee gentile
helmet head-peece
heretick, heretical } that hold hereſie
homage worſhip
hoſanna ſave I pray thee
horror fearful, ſorrowful
hoſtage pledg
hoſt army
hoſtility hatred
humane gentle
humidity moyſture
hymn gr. ſong
hypocrite gr. diſſembler
hyſope
Ideot gr. unlearned
Idolatry gr. falſe worſhip
jealous
Jeſus Saviour
ignominy reproach
illegitimate unlawfully born
illuſion mockery
imbecillity weakneſs
*imbark*
immediate next to
imitation following
immoderate without meaſure
immortal everlaſting
impeach accuſe
immunity freedome
impediment let
imperial belonging to the Crown
imperfection unperfectneſs
impenitent unrepentant
impiety ungodlyneſs
impoſe lay upon
impreſſion printing
impudent ſhameleſs
impugn diſprove
impure
impunity without puniſhment
impropriation making proper
immanity beaſtly cruelty
importune to be earneſt with
imperious deſirous to rule

incessantly earnestly
inquisition searching
incense k. offering
incense to stir up
incident hapning
inchant * bewitch
inclination moving
incline lean unto
incumber trouble
incommodious hurtful
incompatible unsufferable
incongruity without agreement
incontinent presently, or unchast
incur run into
indemnity without loss
indignity unworthiness
indignation hatred
induce move
induction bringing in
indurate harden
infamous ill reported
infection corrupting
infer bring in
infernal belonging to hell
infirmity weakness
inflammation inflaming
infinite without number
influence a flowing in
inform give notice
ingrave carve
ingredience entrance
inhabite dwell in
inhibit forbid
inhibition forbidding
injunction committing
injurious wrongful or hurtful
innovate make new
innovation making new
inordinate out of order
insinuate creep in
inspire breath into
insolent proud
instigation provoking
institute appoint
intercept prevent
intercession going between, or making intreaty
interchange exchange
intercourse mutual access
interest loan
interline write between
intermeddle deal with
intermeddle mingle with
intermission a ceasing
interpreter expounder
interrogation a question asking
interrupt break off
intricate inwrapped
introduction entrance,
intrude to thrust in violently
invincible not to be won
irruption breaking in
irrevocable not to be recalled
irreprehensible without reproof
Israelite of Israel
judicial belonging to judgement
jubile year of joy
juror sworn man
juice
justifie approve
Lapidarie skilful in stones
largess or largis liberality
lascivious wanton
laud praise
laurel bay-tree
laxative loose
*legacy* gift by will, or ambassage
legion hoast

legate

legate ambassage
*legerdemain* light-handed
leprosie k of diseases
libertine loose in religion
lethargie k of drowsie disease
licentious taking liberty
*lientenant* deputy
limitation appointment
literature learning
lingel Shoo-makers thread
linguist skilful in tongues
litigious quarrellous
lorie law
*lotterie* * casting of lots
*loyal* obedient
lunatick wanting of wits
Magician using witchcraft
magistrate governour
magnanimity of a great mind
magnificence sumptuousness
maladie disease
malicious
*male-contented* discontented
malign hating
manacles fetters
manger
maranatha accursed
manumis set free
*march* go in array
mart fair
martial warlike
marches borders
margent edge of a book
marrow
martyr gr. witness
matron ancient woman
matrice womb
mature ripe
mechanical gr. handy-craft
mediocrity measure
medecine
mercement
mediator advocate
mercer
mercy
meditate muse
monstrous defiled
melancholy gr. humour of solitariness
melodious sweet sounding
meritorious that deserveth
method gr. order
metaphor gr. similitude
ministration ministring
militant warring
minority under age
monastery colledg of monks
miraculous marvellous
*mirrour* * a looking-glass
mitigate asswage
mixtion mingling
mixture *idem*
mobility moving
modest sober
moderate temperate
*modern* of our times
*moiety* half
moment weight or sudden
momentary sudden
monarch gr. one ruling all
*moote* argue
monument antiquity
morality civil behaviour
mortal that endeth
mortuary due to the dead
motive cause moving
mortifie kill
mountain great hill

munition defence
mutable changeable
*mustachios* upper lips hair
malmsey
muse goodness of learning
mutation change
myrrhe k. of sweet gums
mystical that hath a mystery in it
mystery hidden secret
Native born
narration declaration
neer
necessity
navigation sailing
nephew
verve sinew
negligence
neuter of neither side
Nocholaitan gr. an heretick from Nicholas
negromancy gr. black art
nonage under age
nonsuit not following
novice
notifie give knowledg
numeration numbring
nutriment nourishment
*obeysance* obedience
oblation offering
oblique crooked
oblivious forgetful
obstinate froward
obscure dark
obstruction stopping
obtuse dull
occidental belonging to the West
odious hateful
odour smell
odoriferous sweet smelling
officious dutiful
olivet place of olives
omnipotent almighty
operation working
opportunity fitness
oppose set against
opprobrious reproachful
ordure dung
original beginning
oracle a speech from God
ordination ordaining
orphan without garents
orthography gr. true writing
ostentation boasting
overplus more then needeth
pacifie quiet
pamphlet small treatise
pantople a slipper
paradise a place of pleasure
paraphrase gr. exposition
paramour amorous Lover
parable similitude
parcel
parget
partial
partition division
passion suffering
passover one of the Jews feasts
pathetical gr. vehement
patriarch gr. chief father
patrimony fathers gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavilion tent
paucity fewness
pavement
peccavi I have offended

peculiar

peculiar proper
penſive ſorrowful
pentecoſt gr. Whitſontide
perceive
peregrination journying in a ſtrange land
peremptory reſolute
perfect
period end
perilous dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changeable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, grief
perſecute
perſiſt } continue
perſevere }
perſpicuous evident
participate partake
pervert overthrow
perruke hair laid forth
perverſe froward
pedegree a ſtock
petition prayer
phantaſie imagination
pheaſant
phariſee one of that ſect
phyſiognomy knowledge by the viſage
phyſick
phraſe gr. form of ſpeech
phrenſie gr. madneſs
phyloſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
pigeon
pirate ſea-robber
piety godlineſs
pillage ſpoil in war
pilot *Maſter guider of a ſhip
plaintiff the complainant
planet gr wandring ſtar
plauſible pleaſing
plenitude fulneſs
plume feather
plurality more then one
policy
poitrel ornament for a horſe breſt
poet gr. a verſe maker
poetreſs a woman poet
polliſh deck
pollute defile
pomegranat. k. of fruit
ponderous weighty
populous full of people
poſtſcript written after
protract defer
popular pleaſing the people
preamble fore-ſpeech
precept command
predeceſſor before departed
predeſtinate appoint before
precious
precinct compaſs
predominant ruling
preface ſee preamble
prejudice hurt
prejudicated fore-ſtalled
premunire forfeiture of goods
preparative preparation
prepoſterous diſordered
prerogative priviledge
presbyterie gr. elderſhip
preſcript decree
preſcription limitation
preſt ready
primitive firſt
priority firſt in place
priſtine old

probation allowance
prodigious monstrous
proceed goe on
profound deep
profane ungodly
prognosticate foretell
progeny off-spring
prohibit forbid
prologue see preface
prolix tedious
prompt ready
promulgation see publication
propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie
propose propound
propriety property
prorogue put off
prostitute set open for uncleanness
propheſie foretell or expound
prophet gr. he that propheſieth
prospect a sight afar off
prowess valiantness
prose the writing that is not verse
proselite gr. stranger converted
prostrate fall down
protect defend
provocation provoking
provident foreseeing
prudence wisdome
Psalm heavenly song
psalmograph } writer of
plasmist } psalms
Psalter book of psalms
publish set abroad
publick open
publican toll-gatherer
publication publishing
purgatory place of purging
pursuit following
puissant powerful
putrifie corrupt
Quadrangle four cornered
quadrant four squared
queach thick heap
quintessence the cheife vertue
quotidian daily
Rapacity
rapine violent catching
ratifie establish
real unfeigned
receipt
receit
recognisance acknowledgement
recoil go bak
reconcile bring into favour
recreate refresh
redeem buy againe
redemption buying againe
refection refreshing
reflection casting back
refer put over
refuge succour
regenerate born again
regiment government
register calender
reject cast away
rejoynder
reiterate repeat
relate report
relation reporting
relapse back-sliding
relaxation refreshing
relinquish forsake
remit forgive
remiss loose
remorse prick of conscience
renove renew

renounce

renounce * forsake
repast food
repell pull back
repeal call back
repose put trust in
repress put down
repulse putting back
repugnancy contrariety
repugnant contrary
repute account
resign give over
restauration restoring
resume take again
revoke call backe
rhethorick Art of Eloquence
rethorician gr. skilful in Rhetorick
rhumme gr.
rogue
ruinous ready to fall
rudiment first instruction
rupture breach
rustical clownish
Sabbath rest
sacriledge Church robbing
sacrament holy sign, or oath
sacrifice
sadduce k. sectary
safe-guard safe keeping
saint holy one
sanctification holiness
salubrity wholesomeness
sanctity
sanctimony holiness
sanctuary holy place
sandals gr. slippers
sapience wisdome
satiety fulness
satyre nipping verse
saturity fulness
savage wild
sauce
scalp pate
scarifie launce a sore
scepter signe of rule
schism breach
schismatick that moveth a schism
scripture writing
scruple doubt
scrupulous full of doubts
scourges
scurrility saucie scoffing
seclude shut out
sectary see schismatick
secondary the second
seduce deceive
sedulitie diligence
seigniory Lordship
seminary a nursery
senator Alderman
sensible easily felt
sense
sensual brutish
sepulchre grave
sequel following
sequester to remove from, or displace
service
sergeant
servitude bondage
servile slavish
severity sharpness
sex kind
significant plainly signifying
simplicity plainness
sinister unhappy
situation placing

slaughter
slice
sluce
soar mount high
sociable fellow like
solace
solution unlooſing
society fellowſhip
solicit move
summary briefe
sophiſter caviller
sorcery
soveraign chief
spacious large
specifie ſignifie
special
spicery
spleen gr. milt
spongeous like a ſponge
spruce
squinancy k. diſeaſe
ſtation ſtanding
ſtability ſureneſs
ſtillatory a diſtilling place
ſtipendary that ſerveth for wages
ſtudious diligent
ſtile manner of ſpeech
ſubmiſs lowly
ſuborn procure a falſe witneſs
ſubſcribe write under
ſubſtract } take from
ſubtract }
ſubſtitute deputy
ſubtile crafty
ſubverſion overthrowing
ſucceed follow
ſuggeſt
ſulphure brimſtone
ſummarily briefly
ſuperficies upper ſide
ſuperfluous needleſs
ſuperſcription writing above
ſupplant overthrow
ſupport bear up
ſuppoſition ſuppoſing
ſuppreſs
ſuperiour higher
ſupremacy chiefdom
ſurcharge overcharge
ſurmount exceed
ſurcingle
ſuſpence
ſurplus ſee overplus
ſurvive overlive
ſynagogue place of aſſembly
ſycophant tale bearer
ſynode general aſſembly
Tabernacle tent
temerarious raſh
temerity raſhneſs
temperature temperateneſs
temperate keeping a mean
temperance ſobriety
temple a Church
tempeſtuous boyſterous
temporize to ſerve the time
temporary for a time
terreſtrial earthly
tenuity ſmalneſs
tetrarch gr. government of a fourth part
tenure hold
termination ending
thwite ſhave
timerous fearful
tertian every other day
teſtification witneſſing

theolo-

theologie gr. divinity
thymek. herb
tractable easy to handle
tractate a treatise
tragedy a solemn play
tradition delivering from one to another
traffique bargaining
transfigure change
transitory soon pass away
tranquillity quietness
transfer convey over
transform transfigure
transgress break
translate turn
transport carry over
transpose change
triangle three cornered
tribunal judgement seat
tripartite three-fold
trivial common
tribe company
tromp deceive
triumph great joy
triumphant rejoycing for the conquest
tribute
truce peace
turbulent
tympany k. dropsie
Vacant void
valour courage
vanquish overcome
vapour moysture
vendible salable
venerable worshipful
versifie make verses
venerial fleshly
vesture, vestiment } garment
vice
vicious
view
vincible
victorious that hath gotten many victories
vineyard orchard of grapes
vigilant watchful
visitation going to see
vision sight
ulcer bile
union unity
unite joyn
universal general
urine stale
unsatiable that hath not enough
vocation calling
volubility swiftness
voluptuous given to pleasure
urbanitie curtesie
usurp take unlawful authority
utility profit
vulgar common
wages
wager
weight
wrought

FINIS.

# To the Reader.

IF, notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Child may have spoiled his Book before it be learned: thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou mayest reserve faire these written Copies until he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardnesse of rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children: Plentiful experience, in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast tried, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

*Farewell*

---

a b c d e f ff g h i k l ll m n o p q r t ſ ß t u w x y z &.

---

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W x y z &.

---

In the name of the father, and of the son, and of the holy ghost. Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the dust: Quicken thou me according to thy Word.

I have acknowledged my ways, and thou heardest me: O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy Commandments, and so shall I talk of thy wondrous works.

My soul melteth away for very heaviness: Comfort thou me according to thy Word.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause thou me to make much of thy Law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy judgements have I laid before me.

I have stuck unto thy Testimonies, O Lord confound me not.

I will run the way of thy Commandments when thou hast set my heart at liberty.

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